FBIS DAILY REPORT

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POLISH DELEGATES ADDRESS MADRID CSCE MEETING

LD270732 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Madrid, 26 Feb (PAP)--At a session of the Madrid-80 meeting's group for security, Polish delegate Andrzej Towpik spoke about the readiness expressed by Leonid Brezhnev to extend the military confidence-building means to cover the whole European part of the Soviet Union, which may help to speed up the convocation of a conference on the military aspects of European security.

The Polish delegate again stressed the open and realistic character of the Polish proposal concerning the conference on military detente and contested the view that the convocation of such a conference would alter the character of the CSCE process.

In a group for CSCE rules, another Polish delegate Dr Adam Rotfeld suggested corrections to the draft ruling on the fighting of terrorism submitted by Spain and some other Western states so that it would not be possible to apply it to national liberation movements.

In the group for economic issues, Polish delegate Krzysztof Szumski supported the Nordic proposal for the protection of natural environment and the Romanian proposal for the development of scientific and technical cooperation in agriculture. Some Western delegations still fail to recognize the value of the two proposals.

Deputy head of the Polish delegation to the Madrid meeting Dr Jerzy Nowak met here with representatives of the Brussels-based International Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Representative of this organization Canon R. Goor conveyed to the Polish delegation the committee's appeal for speeding up the Madrid negotiations.

A delegation of the World Peace Council conveyed a similar document to the Polish delegation. The WPC delegates held a press conference here today in the course of which they expressed their commitment to the cause of a fruitful conclusion of the Madrid meeting and the hope that participation (?in) it will agree steps to be taken in order to consolidate the detente process [sentence as received].

GDR REPRESENTATIVE AT CSCE MEETS SPD DEPUTIES

AU281437 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Feb 81 p 7

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Ambassador Peter Steglich, GDR representative at the Madrid meeting, stated in a discussion with Peter Corterier, Hans Buechler and Guenter Herterich, SPD deputies to the Bundestag who are visiting the Spanish capital, that the Madrid meeting must essentially contribute to continuing the detente process in Europe.

In this connection it is paramount to open the way for establishing military confidence and for disarmament by convening an all-European conference.

By voicing this demand, the GDR acts in accordance with the expectations of its citizens as well as of broad circles in the FRG and other Western European countries, which hope that the Madrid meeting will achieve positive results in further strengthening peace in Europe. The GDR spokesman said that the recent peace proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev at the CPSU Congress provided new stimuli. He expressed criticism concerning the attitude of certain NATO countries which are persistently raising new preconditions and thus hindering progress in Madrid so far. Above all the NATO missile decision has a disasterous influence on the detente process in Europe.

NEWSPAPER SEES U.S. 'PRESSURE' ON NATO ALLIES

AU281631 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 28 Feb 81

["Allies Are Asked To Engage Themselves in the Adventures of Washington"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 28 Feb (ATA)--The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes an article which speaks on the attempts of U.S. imperialism to put more in its service the aggressive forces of NATO bloc.

Commenting on the demand of the U.S. defence undersecretary, Frank Carlucci at the conference of the NATO member countries, held in Munich these day, that these countries extend "the military presence in key zones out of Europe and the increase of the ability to send quickly troops at any time and wherever the vital interests of the United States are in danger". The newspaper writes that attempts are being made so that the NATO aggressive forces, controlled and manipulated by U.S. imperialism, be put in its service even out of the georgraphical zone of this bloc.

The chieftains of U.S. imperialism, the newspaper continues, former President Carter, the President elect [as received] Reagan etc, have overtly threatened that they would use even the force of arms to ensure the supply of the West with oil, that they will invade through a "blitzkrieg" the oil Middle East wells putting into motion their "rapid development forces" etc.

Up to now, the newspaper goes on, U.S. imperialism has pursued its aggressive military expansionist policy without openly directly implicating in it the other NATO member countries. After the blows dealt by the liberation struggles of the peoples, by their revolutions in Asia, Africa and Latin America, it is increasing its diktat in this alliance. The United States seeks to consolidate now the positions of the superpower in fierce rivalry for hegemony with the other superpower, the Soviet Union, by engaging openly in their military adventures the NATO allies too. Washington wants to make use of the potential of this aggressive and enslaving bloc to realise its hegemonic aims against the sovereign peoples and countries.

After commenting Britain's stand as the most loyal ally of U.S. imperialism, the newspaper writes that British imperialism dreams now of the former "glory" of its lost colonial empire. British bourgeoisie, the newspaper continues further on, is conscious of its position, therefore it makes calculations to satisfy it appetite in alliance with U.S. imperialism.

Facts, ZERI I POPULLIT stresses, speak of the increase of the warmongering spirit, of the unchanged aggressive character of this imperialism, of the other concrete steps it has undertaken in the adventurous criminal policy of Washington and not of the weakening of its aggressive positions and stands as the allies of U.S. imperialism in Beijing claim. They testify to the further aggravation of the interimperialist rivalries between the United States and the Soviet Union for spheres of influence and markets, for world domination, for a greater activation of the military aggressive blocs of NATO and Warsaw Treaty in plans of the war staffs of the superpowers, for new serious dangers toward the security and peace in the world, concludes the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT.

THATCHER REFLECTS 'SUPPORT FOR U.S. IMPERIALISM'

AU281626 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 28 Feb 81

["Thatcher's Visit to Washington"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 28 Feb (ATA)--As reported, the premier of Britain, Thatcher, is on a visit to the United States.

Britain and Thatcher's government are among the most zealous followers of the U.S. policy and loyally represent the interests of U.S. imperialism in NATO and Europe. This was also confirmed in the two hour meeting between Reagan and Thatcher. During this meeting it was stressed that the two countries must closely collaborate in all the fields.

On his part, Reagan expressed his full support for the policy of Thatcher's government and the role it plays in "strengthening the Atlantic alliance". On her part, the British premier expressed her loyalty to Washington declaring that Britain will be "the closest, more determined and true ally of the United States".

During the meeting a great attention was devoted to the further strengthening of the NATO and its striking force. In view of this problem Reagan declared to Thatcher that a "powerful NATO is in the interest of Western Europe" and expressed his confidence that the British Government will do its utmost "to modernize the nuclear weapons in the context of this alliance."

After the cordial meetings a joint statement was signed. It clearly expresses the aims of U.S. imperialism as well as the resolute support of Britain for every step of the aggressive expansionist policy of U.S. imperialism.

AGENDA FOR EIGHTH CONGRESS IN NOVEMBER ANNOUNCED

AU272024 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Decision on convening Eighth Ordinary AWP Congress]

[Text] The Ninth AWP Central Committee Plenum decided on 26 February 1981 to convene the Eighth Ordinary AWP Congress on 1 November 1981, with the following agenda:

1--Report on the activity of the AWP Central Committee. Report to be delivered by Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee.

2--Report of the Central Control and Auditing Commission. Report to be delivered by Comrade Pilo Peristeri, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission.

3--Report on the directives of the Eighth AWP Congress on the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the development of the economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for the years 1981-85. Report to be delivered by Comrade Mehmet Shehu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

4--Elections to the AWP's central organs.

Representation to the congress will be: One delegate with voting rights for every 150 party members; and one delegate without voting rights for every 150 party candidate members.

The Ninth AWP Central Committee Plenum.

Tirana, 26 February 1981.

AMBASSADOR TO COLOMBIA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

AU011447 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Tirana 1 Mar (ATA)--The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania to the Republic of Colombia Labo Abazi presented the credentials to the President of the Republic of Colombia Julio Cesar Turbay on February 26, 1981.

Attending the ceremony of presentation of credentials were the Minister of Foreign Affairs Diego Vargas Uribe, the Secretary General of the Presidency of the Republic Benjamin Lopez Ramirez, the Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Julio Londonio Paredes and others.

BRIEFS

PUBLICATION OF HOXHA'S WORKS--The 32nd volume of Comrade Enver Hoxha's works has come off the press. This volume includes material spanning April-June 1966. Some of the material is published for the first time. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 27 Feb 81 AU]

RABOTNICHESKO DELO COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV'S SPEECH

AU281622 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Feb 81 p 1, 2

[Unsigned editorial article: "A Noteworthy Document on Our Revolutionary Epoch"]

[Excerpts] The worldwide importance of the 26th CPSU Congress is determined by the broad peace program which the congress is outlining. No preparation for war, but strengthening of peace, detente, disarmament confidence and constructive dialog--this is the guiding idea, this is the stand of Soviet communists. The peoples throughout the world are greeting this stand which is in keeping with their basic interests and most cherished wishes.

At the present dangerous international situation when U.S. imperialism is trying to turn history back to "the cold war" by fanning the arms race and browbeating the world with new destructive weapons, the CPSU initiatives stated at its 26th congress will undoubtedly play a tremendous role in mobilizing all forces that struggle to protect world peace. The CPSU again confirms that peace and socialism are indivisible and that communists have always been and will be the most consistent fighters for safeguarding peace among peoples.

The balance sheet and the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress are an inspiring example for the international communist movement and for the national-liberation movement of the peoples. Regardless of hardships, terror and persecutions, communists in the capitalist countries are expanding their influence. Communist parties are now active in 94 countries. Some 800,000 new fighters have joined their ranks in West Europe in the past 10 years. Each party is resolving the revolutionary tasks in compliance with the specific conditions of its country. Sometimes some differences can emerge in the approach toward resolving these tasks. Even V.I. Lenin said that all peoples will achieve socialism, but not all will achieve it in the same way. "Our party is of the opinion," L. Brezhnev emphasized, "that differences in the opinions among communist parties can be overcome if, of course, they are not differences in principle, not differences between revolutionaries and reformists, creative Marxism and dogmatic sectarianism, leftist adventure. In this case, of course, no compromises are possible."

This has also been confirmed in practice by history. Communists in the capitalist world have the example of the fraternal parties from the socialist countries which are skillfully and creatively implementing the Marxist-Leninist behest in the specific conditions of each country. Most of all, they have the example of the CPSU, the party which has mostly contributed to the theory and practice of socialism and which has accumulated the richest experience in resolving the basic problems of social development. This experience has been expressed in the realistic changes in the life of the Soviet people and society. Please tell me, which capitalist country and which bourgeois party are in a position to propose such a program as the CPSU has proposed to the 26th CPSU congress? For all true fighters for socialism this program is an inspiring example in the struggle for socio-economic progress and human rights.

The problems affecting the destiny and future not only of the Soviet Union but also of all mankind are being discussed and resolved in Moscow. The Soviet communist congress has outlined the horizons of the new decade, a decade which repeatedly confirms that the road the Soviet Union is marching along is the only correct and true road.

POLISH DELEGATION SIGNS TRADE PROTOCOL, DEPARTS

AU271531 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Sofia, 27 Feb (BTA)--For the 1981-1985 period trade between Bulgaria and Poland will go beyond the tune of 2,800,000,000 rubles which is 27 percent more as against the last five-year period. Joint cooperation in mechanical engineering, electronic and electrical engineering, with the trade volume in these spheres reaching 70 percent of the general trade, will continue to develop more dynamically.

Promoting specialization and joint cooperation predominantly in ship-building, automobile making, power and electric engineering, chemistry, road machinery and equipment for the food industry will underline further bilateral economic relations says the protocol on the work of the 19th session of the Bulgaro-Polish economic cooperation commission.

New forms of cooperation allowing fuller use both of the two countries' industrial potential, and the machines, equipment and licences imported from the non-socialist countries, are to be introduced. Poland will carry out construction and assembling works in Bulgaria. Bulgaria will export to Poland ships, machine tools, transport equipment, mechanical handling equipment, machines and equipment for the food industry, electronic and electrical engineering products. Complete plants, road machines, shipping equipment, products of the car industry, the electronic and electrical engineering will be predominant in Bulgaria's import. The documents were signed by the co-chairmen of the commission--Mr Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Ministerial Council, and Mr Roman Malinkowski, deputy-chairman of the Polish Ministerial Council.

Departure 27 Feb

AU271647 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Excerpt] The Polish Government-economic delegation led by Roman Malinkowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, left Bulgaria today.

OFFICIALS ATTEND PARTY FOR GDR ARMY ANNIVERSARY

AU271713 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Col (Gerhard Mein), GDR Army, Navy and Air attache to Bulgaria, gave a cocktail party today on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the GDR National People's Army. Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense; Col Gen Velko Palin, chief of the Military-Administrative Department of the BCP Central Committee; Col Gen Kiril Kosev, chief of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army; deputy ministers of national defense, officers, public and cultural figures as well as chiefs, military attaches and members of diplomatic mssions accredited to the embassies in Sofia, attended the cocktail party.

BCP SENDS TELEGRAM OF SOLIDARITY TO SPANISH CP

AU252114 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Sofia, 25 Feb (BTA)--The CC of the BCP sent a telegram to the Spanish Communist Party in connection with doing away with the adventurous acts against the constitutional order in that country, launched by the reactionary forces. On behalf of the Bulgarian communists and the working people in Bulgaria, the cable reads, we express our solidarity with the struggle of all Spanish communists and democrats, with all the friendly people of Spain, who, in this crucial moment, have once again manifested their determination to follow the path of democracy and progress.

ZHIVKOV SENDS GREETINGS TO KUWAITI LEADER

AU271709 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Feb 81 p 8

[Text] State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov has sent a telegram to Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, chief of state of Kuwait, expressing most cordial greetings on the occasion of the national holiday of the country. The telegram emphasizes the confidence in the successful future development of relations between Bulgaria and Kuwait and for the wellbeing of the two peoples.

TRIBUNA ATTACKS INDEPENDENT POLISH TRADE UNIONS

AU272101 Prague TRIBUNA No 7 in Czech 18 Feb 81 pp 8,9

[Karel Horak article: "Counterrevolution Is the Platform of the 'Independent' Trade Unions; Pondering the Development of Events in the Polish People's Republic"]

[Excerpts] The events that have taken place in the Polish People's Republic [PPR] since last August demonstrate ever more convincingly that the activity of the so-called independent trade unions is directed against the socialist social system and the socialist gains of the Polish working people. It is being conclusively manifested that the slogans on asserting and defending workers' interests--under which the "independent" trade unions have been operating since their emergence--have been and are nothing but a smokescreen designed to veil the antisocialist character of their activity, to deceive the working people and to create conditions for abusing them in the struggle against socialism.

It is not the Polish reaction alone that is pinning its hopes on the so-called independent trade unions. They also have a precisely defined place and mission in the plans of foreign anticommunist centers, which are also extending multifaceted political, ideological and material assistance and support to them. L. Walesa himself replied to a question by West German television whether Solidarity received money from the FRG: "Yes, quite a lot." Financial support, printing machines and newsprint--but also recommendations and instructions--do not come only from the FRG, but also from a number of reactionary, rightwing organizations in the United States, France, Austria and other countries. After all, Solidarity's founding and activity are an integral part of imperialism's coordinated course aimed at destabilizing the political and economic foundations of the socialist community countries.

Who Was and Is in the Background

A great deal about the so-called independent trade unions' plans and goals is indicated by the circumstances of their emergence. Even someone who does not know much about politics and the complicated process of forming an organization such as a nationwide trade union must ask how it was possible that the "free and independent" trade unions emerged so suddenly in the PPR. The explanation that it was spontaneously formed by the working people does not hold water. Each such organization requires trained cadres, established communications, programmatic goals, considerable financial means and so forth. All that cannot be acquired within a few days or weeks. Solidarity, however, had everything it needed as soon as it announced its establishment.

The truth is that the establishment of the so-called independent trade unions was being prepared long before the strike wave of July and August 1980 by antisocialist forces associated in the so-called Committee for Social Self-Defense (KOR) and in the so-called Confederation of Independent Poland and by their masters abroad. The strategic and tactical plan of action was drawn up in anticommunist centers; from there also originated the money with which the activity of KOR and the Confederation was financed. The so-called flying universities, organized by KOR, were training cadres and illegal journals and books were spreading antisocialist views and uniting people with a hostile attitude toward Poland's socialist social system. The publishers of those illegal publications, too, were KOR members. As Miroslaw Chojecki, one of the main organizers of this illegal publishing activity, stated in an interview for the FRG's ZDF television channel, the illegal ROBOTNIK paper, for instance, was being published in an edition of 40,000 to 60,000 copies. Among the editors of another similar rag, ROBOTNIK WYBRZEZA, were Lech Walesa, Anna Walentynowicz and a number of other persons who later assumed functions in the "independent" trade unions.

About 2 years before last summer's events the antisocialist forces associated in KOR drew up in a so-called charter of workers' rights, and also implemented, the plan of forming "independent" trade unions.

The so-called independent trade unions thus did not appear out of the blue, nor did they emerge overnight. They existed as an illegal organization--according to the West German DER SPIEGEL's testimony--since 1978. However, it was necessary to legalize their activity and to give them a mass membership base. That is why members and activists of KOR and other antisocialist forces took advantage of workers' dissatisfaction last summer and provoked a broad strike movement. They were not only its main instigators and organizers but--along with people from the circle of so-called Catholic intelligentsia--also the main advisers of the strike committees.

It was they who were organizing--at a time when the government and the PZPR leadership announced that the working people's legitimate economic and social demands would be fulfilled--an escalation of the strike movement, who introduced among the working people the demand for recognition of "independent and self-governing" trade unions, who were insinuating slogans damaging the foundations of socialism and waging a struggle to bring them about, who were printing and disseminating leaflets in the name of workers.... They also led the strike committees to be unyielding during negotiations, drew up the draft agreements and various declarations and masterminded the strike committees from the background.

It is thus more than evident that antisocialist forces were the real instigators of the summer strikes and organizers of the formation of "independent" trade unions. By means of demagogic slogans and pseudosocialist phrases they succeeded in deceiving a considerable part of the working people and in assembling them under Solidarity's banner. But each of them was concerned with something else. The working people were concerned with ensuring some economic and social demands, the organizers of the so-called independent trade unions with legalizing them and with turning demands into agreements with the government, around which they would be able later on to organize new campaigns maintaining social tension and unrest. Although an attempt is being made to present the "independent" trade unions as an apolitical, purely social organization, it is a fact that they were formed as an opposition political force, designed to create first a situation of some sort of a dual rule, in which--when the suitable moment comes--antisocialist forces would seize power.

Incidentally, the KOR representative Jacek Kuron, who is one of Lech Walesa's main advisers, formulated the goals of antisocialist forces very clearly. In an interview which the DER SPIEGEL magazine published on 15 December 1980, J. Kuron stressed that in Poland it is not merely a matter of pluralist trade unions: "The developments advanced much farther than that long ago. What I am thinking of is a democratic pluralist society.... Institutional forms must be created that will enable those pluralist movements to organize and cooperate. We will gradually build that pluralist structure and gradually, step by step, eliminate totalitarianism." In terms of normal language this means nothing but the plan to liquidate socialist principles and to replace them by bourgeois democratic structures.

A great deal about the mission of the so-called independent trade unions and about those who mastermind them from behind the scenes is also indicated by the people who are among their main advisers. In an interview for the British paper THE GUARDIAN L. Walesa listed as his main advisers: 1. People around Cardinal Wyszynski and the Catholic hierarchy; 2. Close collaborators of Karol Molcuzynski, a prominent liberal journalist; 3. Jacek Kuron's dissident intellectual group. Added to this list must be the so-called Catholic intellectuals concentrated around T. Mazowiecki (who was appointed editor-in-chief of the "independent" trade unions' weekly) and Pope John Paul II, who has played a none-too-small role in the emergence of the crisis in the PPR and in influencing Solidarity.

Concentrated Attack on the Foundations of Socialism

The facts of the 6 months of the so-called independent trade unions' activity demonstrate the deep discrepancy between their bosses' words on the organization's apolitical nature and the specific actions which Solidarity organizes.

Those actions are purposefully aimed at disintegrating and liquidating the socialist social system in the PPR. They also show that the goals of the "independent" trade unions and their activity have nothing in common with the workers class' and the working people's interests. Or are Poland's working people perhaps interested in deepening the unrest, the organization of social anarchy and the disruption of the national economy? Solely and exclusively the enemies of socialism are served by the strikes, as well as by the constant creation of critical situations and tension in society. It is precisely such an atmosphere which provides fertile soil for their demagogic slogans, for presenting truth as lie and vice versa.

And that is exactly the path which Solidarity is taking. The entire period that has passed since the signing of the agreements between the government and the strike committees toward the end of last summer furnishes evidence of that. Month by month we have been witnesses of new demands and new strikes. It is characteristic that economic demands--such as the instantaneous introduction of a 5-day, 40-hour workweek--were only a pretext. The actual aim was to develop the political struggle to paralyze the execution of state power and to liquidate socialist structures.

The activity of Solidarity went over to the platform of a political class struggle against socialism. It is denigrating the socialist system, attacking the PPR's alliance with the Soviet Union, casting doubt on the party's leading role and trying to deny all successes achieved in building socialism. It is spreading slander on representatives of state and party bodies, trying to discredit security and justice bodies, paralyzing decisions of plant directors and threatening party activists. In a number of instances the attempt has been made to thwart the holding of a party meeting or to disturb its course.

One of the issues that has recently become subject to Solidarity's bartering and pressure has been the registration of the so-called independent farmers trade union (which the PPR's Supreme Court turned down). The reasons that Solidarity has been so vehemently asserting this organization's registration are not uninteresting. Those so-called farmers trade unions demanded nothing less than the dissolution of official agricultural associations, reintroduction of religious instruction at schools and--as UPI noted--their main objective was to be a "struggle for the interests of family farms and thereby for developing the Polish economy" and "safeguards for private ownership of the land and the free opportunity to sell and buy land." The programmatic goals they declared amounted to nothing else but a demand for a return to the capitalist path of Polish agriculture's development. The organization itself was to play the role of an agrarian clerical party of the Polish countryside. Representatives of the so-called independent trade unions saw in it a way of dragging the peasant masses into the current political struggle in Poland and of further aggravating the country's situation by organizing strikes in the countryside.

Lech Walesa, the boss of the so-called independent trade unions, and their other representatives have been talking at length about Solidarity not being interested in politics, about its mission being care for working people's social affairs. They have also said a great deal about democracy and freedom, which they allegedly want to protect and bring about. In reality, however, this is pure camouflage. It has been proved that precisely Solidarity functionaries and some of its members are blatantly trampling underfoot the law, socialist democracy and principles of social coexistence. It is not rare that leading functionaries of party and state bodies are unjustly accused and strikes are employed to extort the concession that they be recalled from their posts. An atmosphere of anxiety is thus created, the purpose of which is to intimidate and immobilize those working people and party members and functionaries who are faithful to socialist principles and postulates. In the Bielsko-Biala Voivodship the so-called independent trade unions evoked for instance a strike lasting almost 2 weeks in more than 120 enterprises. One of the main demands was that the voivodship's four leading officials be recalled.

The charges that were made against them proved to be mendacious. In Warsaw, in turn, Solidarity members broke into the building of the PLAMIENIE magazine because they disliked its revelations of the antisocialist forces' heckling activities. In Rzeszow the "strike committee" called on farmers not to deliver their produce to the city. Solidarity members in Lignice threatened a strike of the city's public transportation system if the voivodship's party and state officials were not deprived of their posts. In Warsaw, Wroclaw and Katowice enterprises leaflets of the so-called Polish resistance movement, which operates under Solidarity's name, cropped up containing instructions on methods of fighting the PZPR and the government. In Jelenia Gora Solidarity evoked a strike on the opening day of the eighth PZPR session for purely prestige reasons, as another test of strength.

Similar examples from other localities can be cited as well. Journalists in Katowice who publicly spoke out against the license of some functionaries of the "independent" trade unions, for instance, have been receiving anonymous letters and telephone calls designed to intimidate them. The director of Katowice television was called by people from Solidarity at night and asked "on which tree he would like to be hanged" because he dared to broadcast a program in which Katowice citizens condemned the license and bullying methods of extremists. The Katowice Solidarity adopted an official resolution forbidding contacts with the party....

Equally "democratic" methods are employed by Solidarity in organizing strikes. Prior to 24 January, for instance, some chieftains from Walesa's Gdansk staff arrived in Katowice to select, together with the "independent" trade unions' local functionaries, the enterprises that were to strike on 24 January. Solidarity's "order-enforcing units" (made up mostly of fanaticized young people) barred those who wanted to respect the government's standpoint from turning up for their shift (such procedure was characteristic not only of Katowice but of most places). Those who did not let themselves be intimidated found themselves on Solidarity's "blacklists." In some enterprises those methods of blackmail and intimidation went so far that name lists were posted bearing the following text: Watch out! They do not belong to us!

The pinnacle in acting "democratically" was reached by a questionnaire which the Mazowsze Solidarity sent to all its organizations. The questionnaires--which consist of 10 columns for basic data--are to be filled out by Solidarity's branches on all people who are inconvenient to them. As a commentary attached to the questionnaire notes, the purpose is to create a "data bank on those who decide and are responsible for the country's economic affairs, including the justice apparatus." And who is to be included in those questionnaires? Chairmen and deputy chairmen of cooperatives, enterprise directors and deputy directors, secretaries of voivodship and basic PZPR organizations, officials of state agencies and employees of courts, the Public Prosecutor's Office and security. The questionnaire's original is to be kept by the local Solidarity organization, a carbon copy is to be sent to the address: Solidarity Mazowsze, Warsaw, Szpitalni Street 5/16, to the hands of Mr Zbigniew Romaszewski--intervention group.

For what purpose could the "independent" trade unions need such a list of "inconvenient" functionaries of party, state and economic bodies and organizations and employees of courts, the Public's Prosecutor's Office and security? The answer is not difficult to give: to be able to evaluate them, organize provocations against them and--should the antisocialist forces succeed in seizing power--to intern and liquidate them. It is the workers movement's historical experience that each counterrevolution has a list ready of those against whom it delivers the first blow and who it liquidates, in the event of its victory.

That which has been obvious since Solidarity's inception has been recently revealed in full nakedness--particularly after Walesa's return from his audience with the pope. Step by step, Solidarity has been implementing a scenario drawn up by antisocialist forces and foreign anticommunist centers. In Solidarity's organizations and under its name have concentrated all forces hostile to socialism, and who are waging--on its platform and under its patronage--a concentrated attack on the foundations of socialism in the PPR.

Orientation Toward Economic Disruption

An inseparable part of the tactics of the antisocialist forces is the endeavor to disrupt the PPR economically. The consequences of the strikes organized by the so-called independent trade unions are reduced work discipline, labor productivity as well as reduced effectiveness of the national economy. No one will be able to count accurately the days lost through strikes since last July, and even less the number of days on which, although there had been no strikes, people did not work. Next to the incalculable political and moral damage, economic losses are being expressed with almost astronomical figures. In the second half of 1980 alone, these losses amounted to 88 billion zlotys; the strike in the Bielsko-Biala Voivodship--according to an AP report--cost the Polish economy more than 2.5 billion zlotys (other sources put the figure at more than 4 billion); the losses in production for the market, caused by the absence from work on 10 and 24 January, amounted to more than 8 billion zlotys. The volume of industrial production in January, compared with the identical period last year, dropped by 28 billion zlotys, and we could go on and on.

These figures are only further evidence of how little the Solidarity leaders care about the interests of the working people. After all, any production loss is immediately reflected in an inadequate supply of the market, and that--together with the great wage hike (12.8 percent), which occurred last year--creates conditions for a dangerous inflationary spiral. But this does not interest Mr Walesa and his advisers. They abide by the slogan "the worse for the people, the better for reaction." Their program is to escalate chaos, anarchy, and the political and economic crisis....

The events in Poland have reaffirmed the well-known truth of Leninism that in a political struggle, in a struggle for power, one cannot remain apolitical. Also in the class struggle between the forces of world socialism and capitalism--and the developments in the PPR are its inseparable part--everyone fights on one or the other side of the barricade. And also today the question is: socialism or capitalism; revolution or counterrevolution. There is no third road! The Solidarity leadership has taken the side of counterrevolution, the side of those forces which, in the pay of imperialism, are striving to liquidate socialism in the PPR. Also the West German DIE WELT understood it quite unambiguously when it wrote on 3 February 1981: "The communist state power is being de facto dismantled in the current weeks.... The process of erosion in Poland is in every respect become a breaktaking event."

As a consequence of the activity of the antisocialist forces which threaten the socialist accomplishments of the working people, the situation in the PPR is certainly complex, but not hopeless.

A struggle against the enemies of socialism, against anarchy, chaos and disruption of socialist power is the way out of the crisis. This was stressed at the eighth PZPR Central Committee session, too.

The reaction to the conclusion of the eighth PZPR Central Committee session and the premier's declaration show that Polish communists and people without party affiliation see in them an important prerequisite for an offensive by the party and all healthy forces of society against the antisocialist forces. It will not be easy to extricate Poland from the crisis. Fulfilling this task will require from the party and the working people determination, a clear political approach, and last but not least, much responsible work. In that endeavor the Polish communists can count--as has been the case thus far--on our full support.

HOFFMANN APPRAISES TU PLENUM, BREZHNEV SPEECH

AU271232 Prague PRACE in Czech 26 Feb 81 pp 1, 5

["RED"-signed report: "The 11th Central Council of Trade Unions (CTUC) Plenum Has Ended; The Collective Rears People Best"]

[Excerpt] The concluding speech at the 11th CTUC Plenum was delivered by Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CTUC chairman.

He began by appriasing the course of the session and stated that the number of speakers in the discussion--totaling 37--convincingly documents the necessity of discussing problems. The content of discussion contributions showed a concordant appraisal of activities in the assessed spheres, as well as a consonant formulation of tasks for the coming period. He stressed the need to ponder daily the results of education work in every sphere of our society.

Then Comrade K. Hoffmann underscored the fact that the session was taking place when the 26th CPSU Congress was being held, a congress of inspiring significance for trade unionists. He pointed out the importance of a detailed study of the congress materials--particularly of the CPSU Central Committee's report submitted by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, which contains valuable suggestions for the further development of the peace initiative, for the ideological battle, for the cooperation of the countries of the socialist community and for building the advanced socialist society. The report also deals very extensively with the work of trade unions and especially with their function.

All this, Comrade K. Hoffmann said, confirms that our orientation toward a balanced development of all aspects of the trade unions' activities is correct. However, it is not everywhere that the fulfillment of this demand is being carried out successfully. In this connection he addressed critical words to those trade union functionaries who have insufficient contact with the working people and who do not always take their remarks into account. It is particularly in this sphere that there must be constant improvement.

Toward the end of February there are still quite a number of plants in which the Set of Measures has not yet been processed, and the working people not yet sufficiently acquainted with it. They demand a substantiated exposition from the trade union functionaries, but the latter are able to acquaint them only with the general principles of the Set of Measures. In this respect the task of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in the plants is, as Comrade Karel Hoffmann then stressed, to ensure that economic management sees to a speedy exposition of the Set of Measures and appropriately informs the working people.

K. Hoffmann concluded his speech by appraising the working collectives' precongress activity and by expressing the conviction that, by their honest everyday work, the working people will contribute toward realizing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY SCORES POLAND'S RURAL SOLIDARITY

LD021016 Prague CTK in English 0817 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Prague, 2 Mar (CTK)--Extension of the base for destruction of the socialist social system is the aim of the organizers of the so-called Rural Solidarity in Poland, ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY, the Czech farmers daily commented today.

The paper noted that this month the 8th nation-wide congress of delegates of farmers' circles (kolky rolnycze) is to be held in Poland. The circles should now become the main and basic form of farmers' self-government, organizations of progress in Polish agriculture where private small-scale production is still predominant. Discussion preceding the congress confirmed that the circles are able to assume all functions exercised by trade unions in other sectors of the national economy.

The concept of "Rural Solidarity" is not at all suitable for the conditions of the system in which a private farmer is both an employer and employee to himself. In industry the Solidarity union has chosen strikes as the main weapon for the so-called defence of its members' interests. It is hard to imagine that a farmer could be made to strike when it is necessary to go to the fields or feed the animals every day, ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY wrote.

URUGUAYAN TRADE UNIONIST ARRIVES FOR TALKS

AU271213 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Feb 81 p 2

[CTK report in the column "International Contacts"]

[Text] Viliam Kozik, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions, conferred this Wednesday in Prague with Felix Diaz, secretary of the Coordination Committee of the Uruguay National Assembly of Working People (CNT). The Uruguayan guest informed him about the development of the political situation in his country and about the CNT's current tasks in the battle against the reactionary dictatorship and for the revival of democracy.

16TH PARTY CONGRESS DRAFT ECONOMIC PLAN REVIEWED

LD281126 Prague CTK in English 0827 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Prague, 28 Feb (CTK)--The chief target of the Czechoslovak Communist Party policy in the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985) is to maintain and increase, despite the much more difficult domestic and external conditions, the high standard of living of the population and their social certainties in harmony with the results which will be attained in the development of the national economy.

This is emphasized in the draft "Main Directions of the Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia", to be submitted to the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. The party Presidium has decided that the party and the whole Czechoslovak public should be acquainted with the draft document.

The document says that the earlier overall results are reliable basis for Czechoslovakia's development in the 1980's. In the Sixth Five-Year Plan period (1976-1980), the national income rose by 20 percent, industrial production by 25 percent, building by 26 per cent, and agricultural production by nine per cent. Significant structural changes were made in production and the participation of Czechoslovakia in the international division of labour was deepened.

Despite these undoubtedly positive overall results, the plan was not implemented to the full. Unsatisfactory were the application of the results of scientific-technological progress, effective use of fuels, energy, raw and other materials, and the use of fixed assets and the labour force. The assertion of the strategic orientation on quick growth in the effectiveness and quality of all work was not reflected distinctly enough in the overall economic results.

The biggest growth was achieved in engineering, more than 38 per cent, the wood processing industry, by 35 percent, and the chemical industry, by almost 30 per cent. However, the processing industry did not adapt the structure and quality of production adequately to the requirements of the national economy and the population. Engineering did not succeed in adapting itself to the exacting conditions on the world market fuels, energy, oil, metals, food, raw and other materials both of foreign and home provenance.

The national income is to go up by 14-16 per cent in the Seventh Five-Year Plan period and 90-95 per cent of the increment is to be due to higher productivity of labour. It will be necessary to consistently seek higher effectiveness and quality of work, especially on the basis of maximum application of the results of scientific-technological development, deepening of Czechoslovakia's participation in the international division of labour, with the Soviet Union in particular, and improvement of planned management of the economy.

It is necessary to make substantially better use of all kinds of fuels and energy, raw materials, capital assets and labour. Priority must be given to maximum increases in supplies for exports, the export capability must be raised, and the import needs of the Czechoslovak economy reduced.

For this purpose, the necessary structural changes in production will be made. Czechoslovakia's participation in the international devision of labour is to help raise technical level and productivity of labour. The plan-based management of the national economy must be further improved.

The draft devotes considerable attention to the application of scientific-technical progress in the economy. Science and research must contribute especially to the development of electronics and microelectronics, certain engineering branches, and facilitate more effective acquisition and utilization of energy and raw materials. As regards introduction of new products and technologies, priority will be given to those with minimal investments and foreign exchange requirements, and to those which will help Czechoslovakia assert itself on foreign markets.

In the 7th 5-Year Plan 1981-1985, the volume of industrial production is to rise by 18-20 per cent.

In 1985, brown coal and lignite output is to be 99-100 million metric tonnes, black coal 27-28 million. (The 1980 production of coal and lignite was 123 million tonnes.)

Of the total electric energy production of 80-83,000 million kwh planned for 1985, 15,000 million is to be generated in nuclear power plants.

Development of the Czechoslovak economy will continue to rely on the engineering and electrical engineering industries the production of which is to rise by 33-35 percent. Growth in these branches will be ensured above all by better utilization of existing capacities. Stress will be laid on the production of equipment for nuclear, thermal and hydro-electric power plants, for coal mining, automatic machine tools and forming machines, textile, footwear and printing industry machines, tractors, farm machinery and lorries.

The planned production increases are in the chemical industry 12 per cent, in pharmaceuticals 37 per cent, timber processing more than 25 per cent, in the light industry 15 per cent.

In agriculture, the principal task remains to achieve self-sufficiency in grains production, and higher self-sufficiency in food production. Agricultural production is to rise by 10 per cent, crops production by 14-16 per cent.

The further development of Czechoslovakia's external economic relations will continue to be based on cooperation with socialist countries, particularly with the Soviet Union.

Conditions will be created for raising the physical volume of trade with the socialist countries by more than 25 per cent.

On the basis of the principles of mutual advantageousness and peaceful coexistence, Czechoslovakia will expand cooperation with non-socialist countries. They will be put on a long-term basis, and higher forms of economic cooperation will be used in production, science and technology.

Czechoslovakia will also deepen its cooperation with developing countries, to help them develop their production forces.

In trade relations with capitalist countries, efforts will be made to improve the structure of goods exchanges, and to give greater role to play to machinery and equipment in Czechoslovak exports.

The program of capital construction for 1981-1985 will meet only the most pressing needs of the national economy, with maximum effectiveness.

In the course of the 7th Five-Year Plan period, the annual volumes of investments will not be raised. The larger portion of investment funds will be spent on modernization of existing capacities.

In the sphere of the living standard, the main goals will be based on the results achieved in raising effectiveness and productivity. Greater stress will be placed on remuneration according to the quantity and quality of work, and measures will be taken to ensure an adequate living standard of persons who cannot take part in the work process.

Wages will be more closely related to productivity, technical standard and quality of products, and to foreign trade results. Conditions will be created for enterprises which will achieve savings in the labour force to be able to raise the wages of those workers who made it possible.

It is necessary to substantially increase the effectiveness of planning and management activity, and to improve the work of all economic and state bodies.

There must be consistent implementation of the complex of measures to improve plan-based management the principles of which guided the work on the 7th Five-Year Plan and the state plan for 1981. The changes rest especially in the use of intensive factors of economic growth, higher criteria for the quality and mutual linkages in the plan, and greater role of economic incentives and initiative of working teams.

CHARTER 77 ASKS FOR CHANGES IN HUMAN RIGHTS LAWS

LD271651 Paris LE FIGARO in French 25 Feb 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Czechoslovakia--'Charter 77' Tackles Laws"]

[Text] In an open letter to President Husak, "Charter 77" has asked the Czechoslovak Government to bring the country's internal laws into line with the human rights convention. It has also asked for the release of people sentenced to imprisonment for trying to eliminate disparities between Czechoslovak practice and that convention and for striving for the legalization of their activities.

LENART ADDRESSES MILITARY CONFERENCE IN TRENCIN

LD271502 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] The discussions of the communists of the Eastern Military Region and military high schools continued in Trencin today. Jozef Lenart, leader of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, addressed the meeting this morning.

Comrade Lenart explained the most important issues in the development of the international situation. Then he thanked the communists of the Military Region for their high activity in the past period when many units of the region achieved excellent results in military and political preparations. He particularly stressed the importance of military service in the education of young men.

Comrade Lenart stressed that during their basic military service, young people encounter a high degree of organization, modern technical equipment, and at the same time they gain new political knowledge. All this helps to develop in young men a feeling of deep patriotism, and strengthen their international consciousness.

The discussions at the conference of the communists of the Eastern Military Region are substantial. The deputies, above all, describe how they are solving complicated problems in the education and training of military units for continuously better mastery of the demanding tasks of military and political preparation.

FISCHER COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV'S PEACE PROPOSALS

LD262144 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1805 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin, 26 Feb (ADN)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer has described the international situation on the threshold of the eighties as full of contradictions and potential conflicts. Oskar Fischer was speaking in Berlin on Thursday to officials of the Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge (Urania), founded in 1954, on current questions of the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament.

The speaker stressed that the world public had recently stepped up its efforts for peace, arms limitation and disarmament. More and more people throughout the world are realizing that the world situation is worsening solely as a result of the confrontation policy initiated by imperialism. This obstruction was particularly plain to see at the Vienna negotiations on the limitation of armaments and forces in central Europe and at the Madrid meeting of the CSCE states.

Fischer stressed that the programmatic proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress are not merely realistic and acceptable to all those of good will, but of the greatest importance for the future.

Brezhnev's proposals continue the chain of the many socialist initiatives for the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons, for negotiations concerning the stationing of medium-range missles and for political-legal guarantees of international security. At the same time the proposals are evidence of the consistent socialist foreign policy of which the focal point is at all times and under all conditions the question of peace as mankind's vital concern.

The foreign minister emphasized: "Life has long since confirmed the findings of the great Marxist-Leninist thinkers that socialism and peace form a logical entity corresponding to the nature of socialist society. It is the communist ideal to banish war from the life of the people."

FESTIVITIES MARK 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF NVA

Soviet Military at Ceremony

LD282158 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2054 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin 28 Feb (ADN)--The great military tattoo of the National People's Army in the GDR capital of Berlin today on the occasion of the army's 25th anniversary reflected progressive military traditions. The members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Horst Dohlus, Werner Krolikowski, Army Gen Erich Mielke, Alfred Neumann and Paul Verner, as well as other GDR officials, were at the memorial for the victims of fascism and militarism on Unter den Linden for the military and musical ceremony.

Also at the ceremony were Army Gen Ivan Shavrov, Soviet representative of the Joint Supreme Command for Warsaw Pact forces to the GDR, Lt Gen Vyacheslav Gordiyenko, first deputy of the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, as well as military and defense attaches.

Thousands of Berliners also witnessed the impressive ceremony.

Sindermann Attends

LD281926 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] At 1700 this afternoon the birthday celebrations for the 25th anniversary of our National People's Army began at the Deutsche Staatsoper in Berlin. Taking their place in the Presidium were leading figures from the party and government.

Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber, other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, representatives of the National Council of the National Front and the chairmen of the parties and mass organizations united in the democratic bloc were present.

Those present were particularly pleased to welcome representatives of the high command of the Warsaw Pact forces and the leading generals and officers of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. Military attaches were also present.

Congratulations to Hoffmann

LD281834 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1327 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin, 28 Feb (ADN)--This weekend the members of the National People's Army (NVA) are celebrating the army's 25th anniversary. In the garrisons tens of thousands of working people, youngsters and pupils congratulated the soldiers. At the Ministry of National Defense, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense received congratulations.

Lt Gen Vyacheslov Gordiyenko, first deputy commander in chief, and Chief of Staff Col Gen Dmitriy Grinkevich extended congratulations on behalf of the members of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany. Militant greetings and best wishes of the commander in chief of the combined armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states were conveyed by representatives of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Forces attached to the National People's Army, Gen Ivan Shavrov.

Defense ministers of socialist countries, among them Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, sent congratulations to the GDR minister of defense and all members of the National People's Army.

Hoffmann Speaks at Reception

LD272325 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2057 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin, 27 Feb (ADN)--Following the festive celebration on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the National People's Army of the GDR, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and defense minister, gave a reception in Berlin on Friday evening. Members of the party and state leadership as well as other participants in the festive celebration were invited.

Army General Hoffmann said in a toast: "If we have been able to do our duty all those years with great reliability, then it is only because we have felt at all times the leading hand of the party of the working class and the fraternal help from the country of Lenin and its glorious army. We shall also in future be sure of these guarantors of a successful socialist national defense." The defense minister emphasized that in future new and still greater forces will be mobilized in order to protect securely for all times peace for the peoples and the power of the workers and peasants.

Baltic Fleets Arrive

LD272234 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1948 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Rostock, 27 Feb (ADN)--To mark the week of Brotherhood-in-Arms and the 25th anniversary of the GDR National People's Army, ships of the USSR Baltic Fleet and the Polish Navy arrived today at the Kotte People's Navy Association for a friendship visit. As soon as the ships had berthed, the first cordial meetings took place between the members of the allied socialist Baltic fleets. During their meeting the sailors will exchange experiences in the joint military protection of socialism and peace. The exchange of views is being supplemented with sports competitions and cultural events at which workers and young people from the GDR Bezirk and representatives from towns sponsoring people's navy ships are also expected.

Order of the Day

LD281146 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0309 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin, 28 Feb (ADN)--Whether in uniform or plain clothes hundreds of thousands of GDR citizens have "devoted part of their lives to the task of providing secure military protection for the power and socialist achievements of the workers and peasants. At the side of the Soviet brothers-in-arms, and often with great personal devotion, they all have contributed to the preservation of peace in the heart of Europe."

This is stressed in an order of the day by GDR minister of national defense, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, on the 25th anniversary of the National People's Army (NVA). The NVA has known no other aim than safeguarding the vital interests of the working people and their social system. "This will remain so. No one will be allowed to rock the foundations of the socialist state power."

In conclusion, the order says: "The NVA will continue to fulfill its tasks vigilantly and reliably. It will mobilize all energies and awaken all the creative forces of the armed workers and peasants to raise fighting strength and combat readiness."

FDJ Awards Army Members

AU281451 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Feb 81 p 22

["Ceremony of the FDJ Central Council on the Occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the Armed Forces: Speeches by Egon Krenz and Heinz Kessler, Decorations for Army Members"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Wednesday, the FDJ Central Council honored meritorious Army members with high decorations on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the National People's Army [NVA]. In the youth college named after "Wilhelm Pieck," Egon Krenz, SED Central Committee Politburo member candidate and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, presented the certificate of honor of the FDJ Central Council to members of the Collegium of the Ministry for National Defense and the Secretariat of the NVA Political Main Administration. A total of 160 Army members of all units of the Armed Forces were honored with the highest deocrations of the socialist youth association, the Artur Becker medal, as well as with medals of the FDJ and the "Ernst Thaelmann" pioneer organization.

Members of the SED Central Committee, including Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and head of the NVA Political Main Administration, and Col Gen Herbert Scheibe, head of the Department for Security Affairs of the SED Central Committee, were cordially welcomed as guests of this festive event.

In his speech, Egon Krenz commemorated the fourth FDJ parliament in 1952 and its resolution to take over the sponsorship of the armed organs of the GDR, which was founded by Erich Honecker, the first FDJ chairman. Since then the FDJ has considered it a fundamental element of its work to strengthen the ranks of the Army with young people who are politically and ideologically consolidated as well as premilitarily well prepared.

He stressed that the FDJ will dedicate all its strength to this task even under the new conditions of the class controversy. The pioneering work of the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace and social progress is clearly visible in these days of the 26th CPSU Congress. This is an inspiration for the members of the youth association to attain new achievements in the "FDJ party intiative" and universally strengthen socialism and safeguard it successfully.

Col Gen Heinz Kessler spoke on behalf of Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense. "Many of the young people schooled by the FDJ today are fulfilling responsible tasks as commanders, political workers and experts of all branches of the Armed Forces. Basically all the NVA's officers are active or former members of the youth association. Today the development of the NVA into a modern and powerful socialist coalition army without a big share of our youth is as unthinkable as it is unimaginable to have patriotic and internationalist education without service in the Armed Forces," he stressed.

In a time of new dangers for peace the NVA members are ready and qualified to fulfill their patriotic and internationalist class commitment at the side of the glorious Soviet Army and other fraternal armies as well as to victoriously oppose all attacks of the class enemy.

The first performance of a solemn overture, composed by Gerhard Tittel at the request of the FDJ Central Council on the occasion of the 25th anniversary, ended the subsequent cultural festivity.

BERECZ, COMMENTATORS APPRAISE CPSU CONGRESS SESSION

Berecz on Issues

LD012256 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Interview with Janos Berecz, head of the MSZMP Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department, member of the MSZMP delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress, by television correspondent Pal Opper at Budapest Television's Moscow studio; recorded--time not given]

[Text] [Question] The world at large is primarily interested in that part of Brezhnev's speech which concerned disarmament and the invitation to the waltz--inviting Reagan to meet in a summit session. How can this be evaluated? How far is this likely to come about?

[Answer] Well, if the television viewer is a father and someone who loves his work, then I would say that I am also full of this type of anxiety: So much armament has been accumulated in this world yet mankind is threatened by a new wave of the rearmament race; we are suffering from local wars; this is an essential and fundamental issue. Now, the 26th congress was preceded by certain cold war measures by the fallen U.S. administration and the new administration, despite the earlier gestures, started in a somewhat arrogant style.

[Question] This rather surprised us.

[Answer] Everyone thought that the congress would give the (?appropriate) answer. But the congress does not take as its point of departure the tone of an administration but rather the fundamental questions of the fate of humanity. It does not design its initiatives to fit a U.S. administration but rather for the next 5 or 10 years that are involved here. What I am saying is, look at what the domestic policies are like and you can evaluate the foreign policies. In order to realize this program, a peace effort is needed. and this report, besides being decisive, gives a flexible, sweeping and calm answer to the great questions which occupy the world.

The initiatives are well known from the newspapers. I will thus not list them here. I divided them between 4 large groups of issues and counted at least 15 initiatives. I came to the conclusion from all these that the CPSU and its leader feel a very marked sense of responsibility for moving, by way of gestures and initiatives, both international relations and relations between the two great powers--the Soviet Union and the United States--to the path of negotiations and agreements. I would add to this that it preserves the approximate balance of power, whatever new turn may emerge.

As regards the invitation to the summit, in line with the rules of classic diplomacy, it was formulated in an extremely delicate manner. Experience has shown that this is the most important method; it has been so and will remain so.

[Question] The other major topic--at least this has been my impression--relates to the worries and problems of the international communist movement. I suppose the Hungarian delegation has its own opinion and position; it closely observes the position of the CPSU; what is the position at present in this sphere, particularly as regards Europe?

[Answer] From the practice of past years, we know the position of the CPSU as regards the international communist movement. However, the last congress was 5 years ago; now these experiences have been formulated in a comprehensive form. I would mention first of all that we must learn from each other. This is one of the great lessons of the international communist movement. This is something that was mentioned in connection with the socialist countries in the report but it relates not only to the socialist countries. This is a fundamental rule in the international communist movement; we must learn from each other and rely on each other.

The other thing that is very important is that, naturally, there are various ways and means of approaching socialism; after al', its realized form is also rather varied by now; it takes many forms. Finally, it has been reaffirmed once more that the greatest judge is social practice. This, however, requires time. Social practice does not validate one position or another within a week or two; rather, it is a matter of either succeeding in realizing the goals in the long run, or not. One thing is certain: Socialism, whatever form it takes, is social practice and it has been validated, despite its negative features, and even those provide new lessons.

[Question] Finally, the Polish question. A great deal was said about it at this congress, and, as far as I can evaluate it from here, the Western reactions may have even exaggerated this.

[Answer] Well, this belongs to the sphere of freedom of communication in the West; they latch onto a topic which may indeed be of vital importance in Europe and then made it appear as if this were the main topic of the congress. In my opinion, this topic was given its appopriate place both in the report and in some of the speeches. It was given precisely as much space and weight as it deserved and as was necessary. This is a very important question for us. In my opinion, what was said in the report and what Comrade Kadar said reflect identical views. The report approached this question in a very dialectical manner; from one aspect, it pointed out those opportunities which Polish reality had created for the enemy--international imperialism and the antisocialist forces--and, from another aspect, it pointed to those lessons which are very important for the other parties: the relations with the masses, the stand against bureaucratism and realistic policies in the interests of the realization of the party's leading role.

There is complete confidence that the forces of socialism in Poland, the Polish socialist patriots, will themselves reach a solution, but we are with them; we do not permit "deviation" from socialism and our system of alliance.

'Trust-Strengthening Proposals'

AU271203 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 Feb 81 p 4

[Laszlo N. Sandor article: "Our Moscow Correspondent's Commentary: Patience and Responsibility"]

[Excerpt] As I write this, the 26th CPSU Congress has been in progress for 3 days in the Kremlin conference hall. Both inside and outside the conference hall, we have heard the first reactions to Leonid Brezhnev's speech. Several sister party leaders and representatives have expressed their views on it and supported the proposals put forward in the speech. French Communist Party Politburo member Gaston Plissonier stressed in his congress speech: His party concentrates all its strength to thwart imperialist circle maneuvers to intensify the arms race.

The Soviet Union's new proposals are also being briskly commented on at the congress press center, where more than 500 accredited journalists obtain their official information and from where they send daily reports to their papers. Understandably, the reporters' views vary according to party allegiance and political conviction. However, it is certain that, in general, the constructive tone of the speech and the moderation with which the speaker approached disputed issues have created a profound impression.

On the day that Brezhnev made his speech, L. Zamyatin, who fulfills the function of the director of the press center at the moment, called attention to the most important proposals he made toward maintaining the trend of detente, proposals that could contribute to restoring East-West trust--providing the other side is willing to pay them sufficient attention.

These proposals prove the Soviet Union's willingness to engage in negotiations and its good intentions and show that the Soviet Union is prepared to settle even the most serious issues through agreements, even if mutual concessions have to be made.

Of the proposals, observers here regard the initiative made on the Persian Gulf issue as the most interesting. They hold this opinion not only because this is the area of the world where different interests clash the most sharply, but also because the Soviet proposal far-reachingly considers the other side's reservations. The CPSU general secretary declared in view of these that his country is prepared to link negotiations on security in the Persian Gulf to an exchange of views on international implications of the Afghanistan issue.

A whole array of proposals serves to restrain the rise of the armament spiral. Observers believe: It is impossible for the array of trust-strengthening proposals not to arouse interest overseas. For instance, the Soviet side--Leonid Brezhnev has made a reference to this--is displaying far-reaching willingness to halt the development of its typhoon-type submarines, together with missile systems appertaining to them, in the case of reciprocity and is prepared to declare an immediate moratorium in deploying medium-range missiles in Europe if it finds that its partner reciprocates.

Beyond this, it is arousing general attention to how extensive the Soviet side's readiness is to negotiate and what flexibility it displays in handling certain problematic issues and how positively the CPSU general secretary's formulation and style differ from the manner of the present U.S. leaders' statements.

Economic Report Assessed

LD012316 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 1 Mar (MTI)--"It is no little thing what the Soviet Union possesses. And this refers not exclusively to its natural wealth but principally to the labour of the country's citizens which has raised the Soviet Union from backwardness to one of the world's leading economic powers, with an economic potential that has more than doubled during the past ten years," points out the editorial in Sunday's NEPSZABADSAG commenting the economic chapter of the CPSU CC report.

The editorial sums up the historical achievements detailed at the congress by Leonid Brezhnev and Premier Tikhonov, adding: "When economic questions and tasks were discussed at the CPSU Congress, not by far only the achievements were boasted of. The speakers devoted much space to the unsolved problems and the forthcoming tasks."

"The new plan is based on a thorough and careful analysis of the situation of Soviet economy. This analysis has shown that through exploration of the latent reserves in the economy of the enterprises, factories, the production of goods important for the country can be expanded without any new investment or financial sacrifice," states the editorial. "The solution is expected in the Soviet Union from the combined effect of many factors, of which two are especially remarkable." The editorial then quotes Brezhnev who pointed out one of them like this: "The most decisive and urging task now is to utilize in practice the scientific inventions and patents."

"Apart from systematic development of the integration of science and production," the article continues, "it is especially important for us to know--as this was stressed at the congress--that the Soviet Union will go on to rely considerably on the international divisions of labour, and especially on cooperation with the CMEA member countries. Need and reason alike spur the countries of the socialist integration to boost their economic contacts with each other, as--and this was pronounced in the report too--it is hardly possible that any of the socialist countries could solve its most burning economic problems without relying on the cooperation based on the reciprocity of interests."

The daily goes on to stress: "The above definition applies to the Soviet Union also in spite of the fact that in view of its enormous internal economic potential foreign trade weighs less in its economy than in other smaller countries."

"On this point the two lines of thought meet. The members of the socialist community, under their own particular circumstances can make use of the new economic, management and technical-scientific achievements of the CMEA on a reciprocal basis. Although in view of the unfavourable world economic situation and the well-known problems of internal economic development of the member countries, the employment of new and newer forms of cooperation is no easy job--this road is viable and promising success."

"And the fact that the socialist countries regard the development of relations within their own integration a priority concern, does not exclude the possibility of broadening ties with the capitalist countries either. Very naturally the Soviet Union too considers these ties important", comments the paper, stressing in conclusion--what may be deduced from the reports and speeches both in tackling the economic tasks the country faces and in shaping its international relations, to find the path of development together with other countries and through reciprocal observance of each other's interests."

AFGHAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' U.S. TALKS 'USEFUL'

AU271312 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Feb 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Afghan Counterrevolutionaries' Washington Talks"]

[Text] (S. Gilani) and (M. Arubi), leaders of the counterrevolutionary group national front of the Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan, have held a news conference in Washington.

They said in a statement to Western reporters that they have conducted "very useful" talks in the United States about U.S. arms deliveries to the counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan. As one of them stated at the Capitol news conference, the counterrevolutionary groups are hoping to receive ground-to-air rockets, in addition to firearms and ammunition, from the United States.

It has also emerged from what the counterrevolutionaries have said that questions pertaining to U.S. support for the Afghan terrorists had been discussed with high-ranking members of the State Department in Washington--those making the statement referred to State Department assistant secretaries. They have "conducted a very useful exchange of views on every aspect of the Afghanistan situation," they said, expressing the hope that their talks will bear fruit.

Although an official communique was not made public on the outcome of these talks, the press has published the conclusion that the leaders of the Afghan counterrevolutionary organization have encountered understanding by Washington.

NETHERLANDS JUSTICE MINISTER CONCLUDES TALKS

LD211034 Budapest MTI in English 0603 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 1 Mar (MTI)--Justice Minister Jacob de Ruiter of the Netherlands left Budapest Sunday. Invited by Justice Minister Dr. Imre Markoja, he was paying a five-day official visit to Hungary.

The two ministers have exchanged views on the legal system of the two countries, the process of law-making, the work of the legal establishments, and topical issues in the [words indistinct] worldwide. They signed a protocol on promoting the bilateral exchange of legal information and the relations between legal institutions and jurists of the two countries. Minister de Ruiter invited Minister Markoja to visit the Netherlands, who was pleased to accept the invitation.

Minister de Ruiter has been received by Deputy Prime Minister Janos Borbandi. He has called on President Dr. Jeno Szilbereky of the Supreme Court, Chief Public Prosecutor Dr. Karoly Szijarto and Academician Dr. Gyorgy Adam, rector of the Lorand Eotvos University of Budapest. He met leading Hungarian jurists in the headquarters of the Hungarian Jurists' Federation.

NETHERLANDS CULTURE MINISTER, DELEGATION ARRIVE

LD021022 Budapest MTI in English 0601 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 1 Mar (MTI)--Invited by Hungarian Minister of Culture Imre Pozsgay, Minister of Cultural Affairs, Recreation and Social Work Matilda Gardeniers-Berendsen of the Netherlands and her party arrived in Budapest Sunday. The Dutch minister is to have talks on broadening bilateral cultural relations, call on several cultural institutions and meet leading personalities of Hungary's cultural life.

UN DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL MEETS WITH PUJA

LD280938 Budapest MTI in English 0607 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Budapest, 27 Feb (MTI)--Mikhail D. Sytenko, deputy secretary general of the United Nations Organization, paid a visit to Hungary from February 23 to 27. He was received by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, (?and conferred with Deputy) Foreign Minister Imre Hollai about timely international issues, the state of (?disarmament) talks and some questions (?regarding) the relationship (?between) the Hungarian People's Republic and UNO.

NEPSZABADSAG REPORTS BORDER VIOLATORS SENTENCED

AU261452 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Feb 81 p 9

[MTI report: "The Border Violators Who Used a Truck Have Been Sentenced"]

[Text] The Gyor County court pronounced sentence on Tuesday in the case of 21-year-old Peter Ozsvath, 20-year-old Mihaly Rudi and 22-year-old Gabor Baksa, residents of Budapest, who, during the night of 29 May 1980, stole a truck bearing a Turkish license plate and attempted to flee to Austria in it. They took turns driving the truck. At Sopron, Gabor Baksa took the steering wheel and drove at high speed to the border crossing area. He crashed the vehicle, weighing several tons, through the barrier of the entry lane and then rammed the exit lane barrier and crashed through that as well. However, by then the front part of the truck broke loose, and all three of its passengers were catapulted out of it. Gabor Baksa ended up on Austrian territory, while his two companions landed on this side and were taken into custody by the Hungarian authorities.

The Gyor County court has pronounced them guilty as a team of the crime of attempting an illicit border crossing, arbitrarily seizing a vehicle and wrecking it, causing considerable damage, and passed a non-appealable verdict in the case of all three of them. It has sentenced Peter Ozsvath to confinement for 1 year and Mihaly Rudi to a confinement of 1 year and 8 months, to be served at a penitentiary, and Gabor Baksa, in absentia, to 4 years imprisonment. The damage to the stolen truck amounted to over 200,000 forints, which the perpetrators will have to repay. The court considered as an aggravating circumstance that the convicted persons endangered the bodily safety of travelers and personnel on duty at the border station.

TRYBUNA LUDU URGES U.S.-USSR SUMMIT MEETING

LD271600 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Feb (PAP)--Referring to the proposals to improve USSR-U.S. relations contained in Leonid Brezhnev's speech to the 26th CPSU Congress, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote:

A summit attended by Leonid Brezhnev and Ronald Reagan would have special importance for the prospects of disarmament, limitation and reduction of armaments. The finding of positive solutions in that sphere is a necessary prerequisite for overcoming the impasse in the international situation and for stabilization based on respect for concluded agreements.

It has been reiterated in Moscow that the Soviet Union was not seeking military superiority, but would not stand idly by if the United States should gain such superiority.

The Soviet policy is interested in moderation in the sphere of strategic armaments and immediate resumption of negotiations with the United States to limit these armaments, while preserving the hitherto achievements in this field.

Meeting half-way many American desiderata, the Soviet proposals attest to the Soviet willingness to reach agreement and open the door to a broad dialogue. The accumulation of controversies in that sphere indicates that the dialogue is not going to be easy, but this is precisely why it cannot be neglected.

The normalization of USSR-U.S. relations as postulated in Moscow on the basis of equality and equal security of states is an urgent necessity, wrote the commentator Maxymilian Berezowski.

KANIA MAKES SPEECH AT VOLGOGRAD TRACTOR FACTORY

For the Warsaw Domestic Service report of the speech by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the Feliks Dzerzhinskiy tractor factory in Volgograd on 25 February, see the 26th CPSU Congress section of the 26 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page P 5.

JAGIELSKI, USSR AMITY GROUP VIEW TRADE, COOPERATION

LD281846 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Polish-Soviet trade and economic cooperation was the subject of a meeting organized today in Warsaw by the central council of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

Taking part in the meeting, which took place in the house of Polish-Soviet friendship, were: Mieczyslaw Jagielski, first deputy premier; Stanislaw Wronski, chairman of the central council of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society; and heads of all the ministries and of the larger amalgamations and enterprises which are cooperating with their USSR counterparts.

Taking part on the Soviet side were representatives of the Soviet Embassy in Poland.

Questions were asked by Polish and Soviet journalists.

In the course of the discussion, which lasted several hours, those present discussed in detail the range of cooperation between the two countries, paying special attention to problems of trade turnover and cooperation in investments and in science and technology.

Much time was devoted to the discussion of the new forms of cooperation, including the participation of the Soviet Union in the completion of some investments in Poland which were halted owing to the absence of means and materials.

Much time was devoted to conditions of financial help in the shape of credits granted us by the USSR, credits on which interest is much lower that on similar credits offered by banks in other countries.

GOODS SHIPPED FROM USSR CONTINUE TO ARRIVE

LD271329 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Goods sent from the Soviet Union to Poland are arriving without interruption at the border stations of Polish State Railroads in Bialystok Voivodship. Among other things, fertilizers are being transloaded at Geniusze station, while at Siemianowka Soviet tractors and spares for agricultural machines are being received.

FINANCE MINISTER ON FOREIGN DEBT, PARIS MEETING

LD011625 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Interview with Polish Finance Minister Marian Krzak in the "At Noon" program conducted by Anna Andrzejewska, not further identified--presumably live]

[Text] [Question] At one of his meetings with journalists Deputy Premier Rakowski said that in the next few weeks it we do not obtain new credits for the purchase of food and other indispensable items, then he could not imagine what our country will look like in a month's time.

[Answer] Indeed, this year's food economy depends, to a decisive degree, on credits. Let me mention the fact that half the butter supplies, 60 percent of the butter supplies, are being purchased in Western countries, and supplying the big cities depends decisively on credit imports from the West.

[Question] Mr Minister, how much do you borrow every month in the West for food? More than $1 per person?

[Answer] On the annual scale we have been borrowing for food practically speaking some $3.5 billion. Thus it transpires that it is nearly $10 per person per month.

[Question] For how many years we have been borrowing so much?

[Answer] Unfortunately we have been borrowing more and more. Every year more--this year our debts, I presume, will grow by about $2.5 billion.

[Question] Now it amounts to over $24 billion, does it not?

[Answer] Yes, at the end of 1980 it amounted to nearly $23 billion. I am speaking about long-term and medium-term debts, which constitute the majority of our debts.

[Question] Representatives of states which are Poland's creditors met in Paris for a few days--fifteen states. WE have applied for new credits of up to $10 billion which is a great deal, Mr Minister. What is their opinion?

[Answer] This is a credit which serves to keep business going, but it does not indicate new credit. I agree with you that it is a frightening amount--as I said, the growth in debts will amount to $2.5 billion. But payments are due for some credits. We must pay them. They amount to several billion and on the $24 billion in debts interest has to be paid.

[Question] How much interest do we pay monthly? Since 1972 we have not paid back any credits; we have only paid interest.

[Answer] The truth is that we regularly pay back everything. The payments of interest is a cardinal principle. No one would lend us a single cent if we did not pay interest, because borrowing has its aim [words indistinct].

We have been paying interest regularly and we pay back regularly incurred credits to banks, but it applies to individual banks, our individual creditors. On the other hand we have been obtaining new credits, and these new credits cover payments of old credits and also interest. If I must answer the question have we paid back our credits, I would say not a cent of the global $24 billion and not a cent of interest. We still live on credit. This is the truth.

[Question] Can you tell us what really happened in Paris? What have they decided? Are they going to stretch out our debts and are they going to extend new credits?

[Answer] I will tell you that the meeting is not the first one. The cycle of conferences on settling financial relations with our creditors, [words indistinct] these are mostly banks, private banks, but those private banks lend us money and still lend, as guaranteed credits by governments of Western states and as private credits. Thus, in Paris a conference was held by government representatives and the problem of guaranteed credits was discussed, which constitute perhaps 40 percent of our debts. Let us say openly that our way and their way of thinking are very similar. Something has to be done in our country's current situation in order to maintain normal economic, trade and financial relations with these countries, because if debt servicing is applied according to normal planned payments, then we would have to considerably reduce our imports from those countries. Hence they are interested in maintaining normal relations so that we are able to import, and in turn we are also interested in imports because...[interrupted]

[Question] Is it a condition of our [word indistinct]?

[Answer] We spoke about this a moment ago. It is, despite everything, a common interest. It is one of a number of meetings which will decide, more or less, on what principles future agreements will be signed, which will allow us to reduce--not altogether, but in time--the burden of our debts. It means that we will obtain resources to pay back old debts and with new resources we will obtain, we will be able to pay back over 8 or 10 years. In other words, we would spread the debt burden for 1981 over 10 years. It would be a great thing for our economy, mainly because it would eradicate great tensions which we are experiencing at the moment and we would gain more flexibility, because I do not think that we are going to buy more than before. But the point is that we would have a choice of what we wish to buy and creditors would not impose on us what we must buy and on what conditions.

These are complex matters. They are creditors nevertheless, and there is no creditor who would not like to see what the state of his client is like. The paradox is that anyone in good conditions can easily obtain credits, and anyone in poor conditions has more difficulties. It is a paradox since allegedly credits are to help in a transitional period, but bankers talk more willingly to rich clients.

[Question] Another conference opens on Friday where Poland will be a sad hero--it will be a meeting in London of only private banks. Do you think that we will be able to settle something good for us?

[Answer] Indeed, it will be a large conference. Several dozen banks, and banks with which we maintain relations should be counted in the hundreds, and they are all serious banks. Perhaps at the conference there may not be 100 banks but there will be a good number of banks which count. It will be similar to Paris.

[Question] When I was making an appointment with you for today I stated that we would like to talk about a moratorium. You said, somewhat upset, that journalists are sick of the moratorium. I think that it is not us--it is our economy that is sick of a moratorium--and I am talking about it with dread.

[Answer] In short, undoubtedly we are constantly thinking about the same thing: not to bear the burden of debt payments this year, the following year, and in the next 3 to 4 years. Another thing is the matter of form.

Simply I think that we should find forms which will enable two things: to be able to pay back the credits on time; that the burden of repayments will not be great for the economy; and that our partners will not feel that we are unworthy of trust. Hence, all solutions should be conducted in such way that will permit us to achieve our objective and at the same time which will allow us to maintain relations in a proper and correct way. Hence we do not talk willingly about a moratorium but we are talking about re-financing debts, about restructuring. I would say we are not keeping to a pattern. Every pattern is important which will allow us to achieve the objectives of which I spoke a moment ago.

The problem is not only important from the point of view of 1981, 1982, or 1983. Relations with the world have been set for many years ahead and we should think of what is going to happen in 5 or 10 years time. Poland is one. There are no Polands of various people and various teams. It would be a great misunderstanding if someone thinks that [word indistinct] for the West there is only one Poland and we must do it in a way that it is best for Poland.

OLSZOWSKI, FISZBACH, CZYREK RECEIVE FRG MAYOR

LD271108 Warsaw PAP in English 2021 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Feb (PAP)--President of the Senate and Mayor of Bremen, member of the Social Democratic Party management Hans Koschnik stayed in Poland from 21 to 26 February. He visited Gdansk, where he held talks with alternate member of the PUWP Political Bureau and local party boss Tadeusz Fiszbach and with Mayor of the city of Gdansk Jerzy Mlynarczyk. Also, a protocol to the agreement on cooperation between Gdansk and Bremen was signed during the visit.

Koschnik was received in Warsaw by member of the Political Bureau, CC Secretary Stefan Olszowski. He also met with Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek and the head of the PUWP CC Foreign Department Waclaw Piatkowski, Minister Stanislaw Ciosek, as well as with Deputy Foreign Minister Marian Dobrosielski.

SOLIDARITY LEADER LIS WARNS ON 90-DAY MORATORIUM

LD020801 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 25 Feb 81 p 24

[Klas Bergman interview with Solidarity leader Bogdan Lis: "A symbol for the New Poland"]

[Text] Bogdan Lis is 28 years old, a thin, almost shy man with a beard who wears in his lapel a badge with Poland's white and red and a cross, despite the fact that he is a party member.

Last summer he was a lathe operator at a shipyard in Gdansk. Then he became a strike leader and finally deputy chairman of Solidarity's Gdansk section, Lech Walesa's right-hand man.

At present he is visiting Stockholm.

Today he is one of the most important men in Poland, a symbol of the new Poland, the upside-down Poland, which seems to be staggering forward from crisis to crisis while the world watches nervously, wondering how things will go.

Bogdan Lis does not know how things will end either, but it will take time, he said in an interview for DAGENS NYHETER.

"It has to tkae time when a foreign organism, like Solidarity, is to win its place in a socialist state. It could perhaps take 5 years but they do not need to be as dramatic as the past 6 months, they do not have to bring about the same great tension. But time is working for us--even our neighbors will gradually learn to accept us.

"Obviously we have been frightened, perhaps most in August during the strike at the Lenin Shipyard, when intervention both from within Poland and from outside was threatening. We did not know what was going to happen.

"But you get used to the danger and the pressure, and in time the danger of intervention decreased because the movement stabilized itself."

Today Solidarity is estimated to have 10 million members. Of these, around 600,000 are also members of the communist party.

As a party member Lis said that he has had conflicts with the party but that his party membership on the other hand has not caused any problems inside Solidarity.

"They know where I stand."

The main problem in Poland today, according to Lis, is to break the party's power monopoly and to force the party leadership to realize that a completely new situation exists. We are trying to bring them down to earth but it is not easy. There is also a movement within the party to force changes.

The extraordinary party congress announced for the end of March, beginning of April could be postponed, Lis said.

"The party leadership is as afraid of the congress as the devil is of holy water."

But it would be dangerous to postpone the congress since the pressure from party members to hold the congress is great, he said.

Today Bogdan Lis is more of a Solidarity member than a party member, he said. He has no time for the party meetings any more and he is not called to them either, he said and laughed. He does not seem particularly worried. But he becomes deeply serious when our conversation turns to the lack of trust among the party and the Polish people.

"We tolerate the party and have nothing against it but we have no confidence in it."

Why does he not leave the party then?

"It is necessary that those who are honorable remain," he said.

He further developed the argument about the crisis of confidence:

"It applies to all organizations in society, apart from Solidarity. How things will go depends on those who have the power, if they are honest. We have given them a chance even if they have not won our confidence.

"We must now see how the government uses the 90 days of industrial peace it pleaded for," Lis said, "see whether negotiating machinery, for example, is really created."

He is cautious and pointed out that the last time there was a strike moratorium the government used the time to deepen the crisis and force Solidarity onto the defensive.

The free trade union obviously does not intend to let this happen now. If the pressure on Solidarity increases again then new actions will be started. Bogdan Lis said this quite clearly even though new strikes are obviously bad for the catastrophic policy economy.

"But if we have no other means at our disposal...."

He defended the many strikes recently when the impression was that Solidarity had lost its grip on the situation.

"We supported these strikes. They were natural. There are so many injustices in our society. The causes of the strikes were correct. We could have stopped them but did not want to. If we had done so it would not have been for society's best. There was too much to win from these strikes."

However, today Solidarity will not force any confrontation. The new men, Premier Jaruzelski and Deputy Premier Rakowski, are willing to compromise, Lis said. We have given the government a breathing space even if we have not given it a free hand. The breathing space is not without its conditions.

SOLIDARITY LEADERS CONSIDER 3-MONTH TRUCE

NC272250 Paris AFP in English 2243 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Feb (AFP)--The independent trade union federation Solidarity is willing to observe the three-month labour truce appealed for by the Polish Government if the regime makes some concessions in the near future, two top labour leaders indicated in an interview published tonight.

The country needs that truce, the Warsaw newspaper KURIER POLSKI was told by Andrzej Gwiazda, the deputy of federation head Lech Walesa, and Jacek Klys, a Presidium member of the federation's branch in Gdansk. Their Solidarity federation is even willing to postpone some of its demands, they said.

But it is urgent to settle certain issues, they warned, namely their demands for loosening of censorship, for recognition of the farmers' union, for legislation of union rights, and for worker-management of factories.

Meanwhile, a false strike alert today in Gdansk showed that the atmosphere was still explosive. Several thousand workers at one of the shipyards that spearheaded the nation-wide wave of strikes in August declared a state or preparations for a new strike because one of their union leaders was rumoured to have been kidnapped.

But he was merely absent from the shipyard for personal reasons, the Polish Press Agency (PAP) reported. When he finally arrived, the strike call was cancelled.

A week ago, Gdansk authorities opened an investigation into a complaint by another shipyard union leader that he was kidnapped and roughed up for four days by unknown men who interrogated him about the personal lives of Mrs Anna Walentynowicz and Bogdan Borusewicz, two of the founders of the independent union federation.

Mr Gwiazda and Mr Klys warned the Warsaw newspaper that social peace depended on the government as well as on Solidarity. The federation had shown good will by stopping strikes in the past, but the government had failed to carry out reforms during those reprives.

Solidarity is ready to sit down at the negotiating table, Mr Gwiazda and Mr Klys said, but the government had shown the wrong attitude by agreeing to certain negotiations only after strikes had broken out.

In another development, five hundred students ended a two-day occupation of a teacher-training school at Olsztyn today after authorities promised to grant them additional premises.

SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE OPENS IN GDANSK 27 FEB

LD020934 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] A 2-day conference of the founding committee of the NSZZ Solidarity opened today at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk. It is being attended by 550 delegates representing 14,600 members. The conference program provides for the election of the authorities of enterprises and the fixing of the program of work for the short term.

TEXT OF AGREEMENT WITH LODZ STUDENTS PUBLISHED

AU272001 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 19 Feb 81 p 3

["Agreement Concluded in Lodz"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THIS IS THE FULL TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT SIGNED IN LODZ ON 18 FEBRUARY 1981 BETWEEN THE INTERMINISTERIAL COMMISSION HEADED BY THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE, HIGHER EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY--THE COMMISSION ALSO REPRESENTED OTHER MINISTERS AND THE TOP STATE ADMINISTRATION BODIES WITH REGARD TO THE POWERS NECESSARY TO IMPLEMENT THE FOLLOWING AGREEMENT--AND THE INTERUNIVERSITY COORDINATING COMMISSION CONSISTING OF THE STUDENTS OF LODZ MEDICAL ACADEMY, THE LODZ STATE HIGHER SCHOOL OF MUSIC, THE LODZ POLYTECHNICAL SCHOOL AND LODZ UNIVERSITY.

I--WE DEMAND COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE OF HIGHER SCHOOLS IN SCIENTIFIC, TEACHING AND INTERNAL ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS.

The minister of science, higher education and technology accepts and guarantees the independence of higher schools in scientific, tuitional and internal organizational matters.

1. WE DEMAND THAT HIGHER SCHOOL AUTHORITIES OF ALL LEVELS, INCLUDING DIRECTORS OF INSTITUTES, BE ELECTED AUTHORITIES. WE DEMAND THAT EVERY COLLEGIAL BODY--THAT IS, THE COUNCIL OF THE INSTITUTE, THE COUNCIL OF THE DEPARTMENT AND THE SENATE--BE COMPOSED ON THE BASIS OF THE ONE-THIRD, ONE-THIRD AND ONE-THIRD (STUDENTS, YOUNG SCIENTIFIC WORKERS AND INDEPENDENT SCIENTIFIC WORKERS). REPRESENTATIVES OF STUDENTS IN THE SENATE AND IN THE COUNCIL OF THE DEPARTMENT HAVE THE RIGHT TO PROPOSE A NO-CONFIDENCE VOTE REGARDING THE DEPUTY RECTOR AND THE DEPUTY DEAN DEALING WITH STUDENTS.

The Interministerial Commission reaffirms its position as expressed in the letter sent on 31 October 1980 by the minister of science, higher education and technology to the rectors, and pledges to support--during the further work on the new law on higher education--the concept that provides for a minimum participation of students in the collegial representative bodies of a higher school on the basis of one-third.

Before the new law becomes valid, the minister of science, higher education and technology will instruct, on the basis of this agreement, the ministers supervising higher schools to implement the following principles:

A. On the basis of the resolutions passed by the senates, the share of students' representation on the higher schools' collegial bodies must be at least one-third of the expanded or new senate and the other collegial bodies;

B. The appointing organs must honor the candidates elected through secret consultations by the schools' collegial bodies to the posts of the rectors, deputy rectors, deans and institute directors;

C. The senate's resolutions on relieving the persons appointed as deputy rectors dealing with students (teaching) and the resolutions of the councils of departments on relieving deputy deans dealing with students (teaching) must be honored;

The minister of science, higher education and technology declares that the complete concept concerning the election of the higher schools authorities will be included in the new Law on Higher Education.

The secretary of the Codification Commission for the Law on Higher Education, who participated in the deliberations, on the motion of the Interuniversity Coordinating Commission, pledged to urgently distribute for discussion by the academic community an additional alternative draft [zapis] that complies with the demand presented. Representatives of the Codification Commission have accepted that demand. The ministry of science, higher education and technology undertook to distribute the text of that draft among the people concerned, within 2 days of receiving it.

At the same time, the minister of science, higher education and technology and representatives of the Interuniversity Coordinating Commission made the following statements:

The minister of science, higher education and technology proposed that the students' share in collegial bodies should be recorded as "about one-third of the total number." Seeking to end the strikes, he agrees, under the diktat [dyktat] of representatives of the Interuniversity Coordinating Commission, to record the formula as "at least one-third."

The Interuniversity Coordinating Commission states that the students' sweeping participation in higher schools' collegial bodies is justified by the need to make them share responsibility for higher schools life and for the development of science.

2. WE DEMAND COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE IN CURRICULUM. THIS INDEPENDENCE WILL BE EXPRESSED BY IMMEDIATELY TRANSFERRING TO DEPARTMENTAL COUNCILS (INSTITUTES) ALL POWERS CONCERNING: A. THE CURRICULUM OF INDIVIDUAL STUDY COURSES; B. THE NUMBER OF COURSES AND THE PROCEDURE BY WHICH THEY ARE CREDITED TO STUDENTS; C. AND THE NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS. THE NECESSARY COORDINATION OF THE MAIN SUBJECTS WOULD BE CARRIED OUT WITH THE HELP OF AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE COUNCILS OF THE APPROPRIATE DEPARTMENTS (INSTITUTES) THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The Interministerial Commission declares that the demand has been implemented for several months now. Higher schools are free to fix the study programs and plans in keeping with the stipulations contained in the letter sent on 8 April 1980 by the minister of science, higher education and technology to the rectors of higher schools. The principles of that letter were reaffirmed by the letter dated 11 December 1980.

The sides agree that--in keeping with the demand--the councils of departments (institutes) have full powers. The study of major subjects should be coordinated by teams of experts, including deans and directors of similar [jednoimienne] institutes and experts from the individual councils of departments (institutes), who were appointed on the motion of departmental councils and who have equal and firm voting rights.

3. WE DEMAND STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN ALL WORK CONCERNING THE LEGAL ENACTMENTS CONCERNING HIGHER SCHOOLS.

The sides agree that informing the main administrations (or equivalent bodies) of students' organizations about the legislative work schedule drawn up by the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology will be a form of implementing the demand. Having studied the schedule, the students' organization will inform the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology which of the items included in the schedule are of interest to young people. The items thus selected will be coordinated with the existing youth organizations and with the burgeoning students' self-government bodies.

4. IN ORDER TO ENSURE THE COMPLETE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STUDENT'S PERSONALITY AND TO HUMANIZE STUDY, WE DEMAND: A. THE INTRODUCTION OF A COMPULSORY COURSE IN THE HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY; B. EXPANSION OF THE GROUP OF HUMANITIES, SUCH AS ECONOMICS, ESTHETICS, HISTORY OF ART, THE METHODOLOGY OF SCIENCE, RUDIMENTS OF POLITICAL SCIENCES, PSYCHOLOGY, SOCIOLOGY AND SO ON. OF THE AFOREMENTIONED SUBJECTS, THE DEPARTMENTAL COUNCIL PROPOSES SIX SECONDARY SUBJECTS, TWO OF WHICH STUDENTS HAVE TO FREELY CHOOSE AND STUDY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROCEDURE STIPULATED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE DEPARTMENT (INSTITUTE).

The minister of science, higher education and technology declares that, on the basis of earlier decisions, he has transferred the following powers to collegial bodies in higher schools: A. Drafting curriculums for social studies to the end of the present academic year; B. Fixing the schedules in the plan for study, methods and forms of teaching and academic discipline (examinations, credits, oral tests), and excluding credits for merely passive participation at lectures.

The Interministerial Commission and the Interuniversity Coordinating Commission take the view that a modern university graduate should possess a fundamental knowledge that comprehensively develops man's personality and knowledge in the field of the socioeconomic processes taking place in the country and worldwide. The departmental councils will enable students to make a complete choice from the subjects proposed by them: economics, philosophy, the humanities, sociology, political science and so on. Implementation of these decisions is in the hands of the departmental councils.

Fixing a course of study is accomplished through cooperation between the given departmental council and the institute that offers courses on the subjects in question. Such an institute is not restrained by the skeleton programs issued by the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology when drawing up its own curriculums.

5. WE DEMAND THE INTRODUCTION OF A 5-YEAR COURSE OF STUDY IN UNIVERSITIES AND POLYTECHNICAL SCHOOLS AS OF THE BEGINNING OF THE NEW ACADEMIC YEAR. THIS APPLIES TO STUDENTS OF THIS, THE FIRST, THE SECOND AND THE THIRD YEAR.

The Interdepartmental Commission pledges itself:

--To continue the extension of the course of study to 5 years. For the first and second year students, this process will be completed within the next 2-3 years;

--To accept the proposals of the departmental councils--confirmed by the rector and the senate--to extend the course of study to 5 years for third year students, if such extension does not involve additional fiscal burdens for the ministry, does not disturb the rotation system practiced in students' homes and is met by the resources owned by the higher schools;

--The process of extending study must not result in an increase of the overall number of teaching commitments.

6. WE DEMAND THE RIGHT TO CHOOSE ONE OR MORE COURSES IN THE FOLLOWING LANGUAGES: ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, RUSSIAN, ITALIAN AND OTHERS.

The Interministerial Commission takes the view that raising the university students' knowledge of foreign languages is of crucial importance. In the next few years the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology will provide resources to expand the personnel and material base for the study of foreign languages in order to create conditions conducive to intensify the teaching of languages.

In cooperation with the heads of the practical courses in foreign languages and having taken into consideration the proposals of departmental councils, the rectors will complete a list of all the available courses (no fewer than three) in their schools in foreign languages (including language courses in other associated higher schools and commissioned language courses).

Guided by the specifics of studies and by the teaching, personnel and material potential the departmental councils will recommend to the students to study two or more languages that are most suitable to a given line of study within the framework of compulsory courses.

Students have the right to freely choose at least two languages from the list of courses that are available in a given higher school.

The Interministerial Commission declares that because of the need to intensify the teaching of foreign languages in higher schools, students should stick to the principle of continuing the study of the foreign languages they already are acquainted with.

The Interuniversity Coordinating Commission takes the view that its position is consistent with the ideas of higher school self-government, takes into account the cadre and technical potential as well as the specifics of the individual lines of study and helps realize each student's personal autonomy by giving him the right of free choice. Intensification of foreign language instruction should be done in accord with other principles than just the principle of mechanical repetition.

II--WE DEMAND A BAN ON ALL FORMS OF ACTIVITY BY THE SECURITY SERVICE WITHIN THE AREA OF HIGHER SCHOOLS. WE DEMAND THAT THE ACTIVITY OF THE MILITIA BE ALLOWED ONLY WHEN CLEARLY REQUIRED BY HIGHER SCHOOL AUTHORITIES, WITH THE RESERVATION THAT THE RECTORS BEAR FULL RESPONSIBILITY BEFORE THE SENATE FOR INTERVENTION BY MILITIA FORCES WITHIN HIGHER SCHOOLS.

The minister of science, higher education and technology will back that demand for inclusion in the draft higher school law. Before that law is published, the minister will act in the spirit of the theses of the draft law prepared by the Codification Commission.

Divergent positions: The Interministerial Commission takes the view that "the area of higher schools" should be defined by rectors in cooperation with the appropriate local authorities, but the Interuniversity Coordinating Commission takes the view that "the areas of higher schools" should be defined by rectors [alone].

III--WE DEMAND THE ABOLITION OF THE TRAINING DUTY [FOR STUDENTS] AS WORKERS (UNTIL THE SENATE MAKES THE NECESSARY DECISION). THE MANNER AND KIND OF SPECIALIST TRAINING STINTS ARE FIXED BY INSTITUTES IN COOPERATION WITH THE STUDENTS CONCERNED. EDUCATIONAL CAMPS SHOULD ALSO BE TREATED AS SPECIALIST TRAINING DUTY.

The minister of science, higher education and technology pledges himself to have abrogated by the end of next May the resolution of the Council of Ministers concerning the students' training duty as workers. In cooperation with the Supreme Command of the Polish Scouts' Union and students' cooperatives, the minister will suggest to students other forms of paid, voluntary physical labor for the benefit of the national economy.

IV--WE DEMAND THE ABOLITION OF THE PRESENT PREFERENCES, INVOLVING SOCIAL ORIGINS, IN RECRUITMENT FOR HIGHER STUDIES, THE PREFERENCES CONCERNING TOP STUDENTS AND THE ABOLITION OF MINISTERIAL AND RECTORS' VACANCIES.

The Interministerial Commission declares that changes occurred in recruitment to higher schools in August and December 1980. Those changes involved the abolition of the principle of admitting top students without a preliminary examination and the elimination of the so-called rectors' and ministerial vacancies.

The Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology is working out a new system of recruitment of higher schools, which will be subject to sweeping social consultations. On the strength of the views of various social communities, the necessary decisions will be made in that regard. The demand of the Interuniversity Coordinating Commission will also be taken into account. The consultations will be completed by the end of the present academic year. The eventual change in the system of preferences will be introduced next year.

V--THE DEMANDS CONCERNING MILITARY TRAINING.

1. WE DEMAND A CHANGE IN THE PRINCIPLE OF ATTENDING MILITARY TRAINING AND A CHANGE IN THE KIND AND DURATION OF MILITARY TRAINING FOLLOWING COMPLETION OF STUDIES:

A. MEN SHOULD ATTEND MILITARY TRAINING FOR 4 HOURS A WEEK FOR 2 YEARS AND SHOULD DO 3 MONTHS OF SUCH TRAINING ON COMPLETION OF STUDIES.

B. WOMEN SHOULD ATTEND MILITARY TRAINING FOR 4 HOURS A WEEK FOR 1 YEAR, WHICH IS CREDITED.

C. STUDENTS CLASSIFIED AS A3 SHOULD BE SECONDED TO WOMEN'S GROUPS AND STUDENTS CLASSIFIED AS E SHOULD BE EXEMPTED FROM DEFENSE TRAINING.

D. WE DEMAND THAT THE NOW RESTORED OBLIGATION OF MILITARY SERVICE BY STUDENTS IN FINE ARTS SHOULD BE RESCINDED.

2. WE DEMAND THAT MILITARY SERVICE BE POSTPONED IN THE CASE OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE TEMPORARILY BROKEN OFF THEIR STUDIES, PROVIDED THEY HAVE NOT BEEN CROSSED OFF THE LIST OF STUDENTS.

3. WE DEMAND THAT MILITARY SERVICE BE POSTPONED IN THE CASE OF STUDENTS WHO CHANGE THEIR COURSES WITHIN HIGHER SCHOOLS, SWITCH OVER TO OTHER HIGHER SCHOOLS, CONTINUE TO STUDY IN A NUMBER OF FACULTIES OR BEGIN THEIR STUDY IN A NEW FACULTY.

WE DEMAND THAT IT BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR STUDENTS TO BE CALLED UP IN THE COURSE OF STUDY FOR NATIONAL SERVICE OR FOR MILITARY TRAINING DUTY.

The Interministerial Commission declares that the Ministry of National Defense is working to improve the present principles and forms of military service for students and higher school graduates, bearing in mind both the country's defense requirements and the students' (graduates') personal interests. In that connection, attention is being focused mainly on the problem of doing long-term military training in military units (among other things, attention is being given to the possibility of replacing long-term military training by shortened national service before studies or of doing military training in stints before studies, during studies and on completion of studies. The last stint would be shortened in close correlation with the relevant lines of studies). This work will be done in sweeping consultations with society, priority consideration being given to all departments concerned and student communities, including the main administrations of student organizations. During those consultations the position of the Interuniversity Coordinating Commission will be taken into account.

The student community will be consistently informed about the course of that work.

The principle has been adopted that defense training for student men and women who are subject to military service will be credited, beginning with the present academic year, on the strength of current and periodical control checks on the knowledge and skills in such training. The necessary minimum credit for each semester will be stipulated. At the same time, the military departments of the relevant ministries will be authorized to reform the present defense training program so that it amounts to 150 hours. The issue of military training for medical women students will be examined separately.

The Interuniversity Coordinating Commission recognizes, as agreed, the solutions concerning the defense training of the female and male students not subject to military service. The commission takes the view that the reform of the training program and the system of credits should apply to the same extent to female medical students (and to male students not subject to military service).

VI--THE BUDGETS OF HIGHER SCHOOLS:

1. WE DEMAND THAT HIGHER SCHOOL SHOULD HAVE A LARGER SHARE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL INCOME.

2. WE DEMAND COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE OF HIGHER SCHOOLS IN ALLOCATING FISCAL RESOURCES.

3. WE DEMAND THAT THE PERIOD OF PUBLISHING WORK BE REDUCED AND THAT THE NUMBER OF SCIENTIFIC TEXTBOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS BE INCREASED.

4. WE DEMAND THAT HIGHER SCHOOLS BE GRANTED THE NECESSARY RESOURCES OF CONVERTIBLE CURRENCIES TO ENABLE THEM TO ENSURE THAT THEIR TEACHING AND TECHNICAL BASE FUNCTIONS CORRECTLY.

5. WE DEMAND THAT THE HIGHER SCHOOLS' NEEDS IN THE FIELD OF "SMALL PRINTING FACILITIES" BE MET.

1. The minister agreed to meet the demand and promised to see that the higher schools' share in the 1982 national income be increased by 0.1 percent. The minister will make efforts to have the higher schools' fiscal situation further improved.

2. The minister states that higher schools enjoy independence within the framework of the valid fiscal regulations. Work is continuing on a new system of the fiscal economy of higher schools and scientific research units. Within the framework of the work on the new system, the ministry promises to adapt that system to the principles of higher schools' autonomy and self-government.

3. The minister declares that in 1981 the publication of textbooks and other academic printed matter will be increased by at least 10 percent compared with 1980. At the same time, he promises constant increases in such publishing in following years. The minister of science, higher education and technology will ask the minister of culture and art to maximally cut down the publishing periods of teaching aids for higher schools.

4. The minister declares that in 1981 it is impossible to obtain additional convertible currencies to buy scientific research equipment for higher schools. The ministry of science, higher education and technology promises to maintain in 1981 the present import of specialist literature and to meet higher schools' needs by purchasing spare parts and paying for them with convertible currencies. In 1981 the level of such currencies for foreign trips will be maintained as in 1980. In 1982, the ministry will try to increase its convertible currency resources by 25 percent compared with 1981.

5. The minister declares that Poland has begun the production of Polish photocopy equipment. In 1981 his ministry will possess 150 sets of photocopy equipment, which is 50 percent of the planned production. The sets will be distributed among higher schools in keeping with their needs. The ministry pledges to crucially improve the supply to higher schools of small printing equipment in this 5-year period.

VII--MATERIAL ASSISTANCE:

1. WE DEMAND A REVISION OF THE SYSTEM OF STUDY GRANTS. THE SYSTEM SHOULD MAKE ALLOWANCES FOR COST OF LIVING INCREASES.

2. WE DEMAND THE SETTLEMENT OF SOCIAL AND LIVING BENEFITS (ESPECIALLY OF STUDY GRANTS) FOR STUDENT COUPLES AND FAMILIES.

3. WE DEMAND THAT THE GENERAL SAVINGS BANK HONOR ITS OBLIGATIONS VIS-A-VIS THE HOUSING SAVINGS ACCOUNTS HELD BY STUDENTS AND UNCONDITIONALLY PAY OUT BONUSES FOR REGULAR SAVING. WE DEMAND THAT HOUSING COOPERATIVES RECOGNIZE THE PERIOD OF STUDY AS A PERIOD OF COOPERATIVE MEMBERSHIP, EVEN THOUGH THE FULL HOUSING DEPOSIT HAS NOT BEEN PAID AND REGARDLESS OF THE AVERAGE STUDY CREDITS.

4. WE DEMAND INTEREST-FREE LOANS FOR YOUNG STUDENT COUPLES OR ELSE THAT HIGHER SCHOOLS SHOULD PAY INTEREST ON SUCH LOANS.

5. WE DEMAND THE ABOLITION OF ALL ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS ATTACHED TO RECTORS' BONUSES. WE DEMAND THAT SUCH PAYMENTS BE USED TO INCREASE THOSE BONUSES.

6. WE DEMAND A 33 PERCENT REDUCTION IN FARES FOR STUDENTS USING BUS AND RAILROAD SERVICES.

7. WE DEMAND THAT STUDENTS BE ABLE TO TAKE UP PAID EMPLOYMENT WITHOUT ASKING FOR PERMISSION FROM HIGHER SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.

1. Sharing the view that it is necessary to change the system of material assistance for students, the ministry of science, higher education and technology is ready to examine every concept and proposal put forward by students, if they are consistent with the state's economic capability. The ministry will present by 15 May 1981 the proposals concerning a new system of study grants for discussion by students. The new system would come into force as of 1 January 1981, in which case there would be no modification of study grants in the course of 1981. Grants will be adjusted to the cost-of-living index in keeping with the ministry's present policy, as soon as the Council of Ministers decides to pay out wage adjustments. In accordance with that principle, study grants were increased by Z400 on the motion of the Socialist Union of Polish Students last September.

2. The legal regulations mentioned in the preceding Paragraph 2 include the state's increased material assistance to student couples.

3. The minister of science, higher education and technology declares that he will intervene if the General Savings Bank fails to honor its pledges vis-a-vis the holders of housing savings accounts. As for the demand that housing cooperatives should recognize periods of study as periods of cooperative membership, even though the full housing deposit has not been paid and regardless of the average study credits, the minister will tell the Central Housing Construction Cooperative Union that he fully backs the students' proposal. He will also take necessary steps to ensure similar concessions for graduates so that they can obtain housing from other administrators of housing constructed by the state and similar agencies.

4. The minister of science, higher education and technology declares that, in cooperation with the minister of finance, he will ensure by 31 March 1981 that higher schools pay themselves the interest on the loans granted to young student couples. That applies to the couples where both partners are full-time students. The loans in question must not exceed Z50,000. If that sum is exceeded, normal regulations apply.

5. The minister states that the issue raised in the foregoing Paragraph 5 can be solved by higher school authorities in accordance with valid regulations. Rectors will honor the proposals made in that regard by student groups, but the sum provided for increases in bonuses must not exceed 20 percent of the rectors' established bonus.

6. The minister of science, higher education and technology states that because of the large state subsidies to keep the state railroads going, the minister of communications declared that the students' demand could not be met. Aware of the country's general economic situation, the Interuniversity Coordinating Commission withdraws its demand.

7. The minister declares that he will send a letter to all higher schools asking for maximum liberalization, in all justified cases, of the regulations that govern the grant of permission to students to take up paid employment. The issue will be settled by a new law on higher schools.

VIII--GENERAL SOCIAL POSTULATES:

1. RECOGNIZING THE PRINCIPLE THAT EVERY CITIZEN OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC HAS THE RIGHT TO FREELY EXPRESS HIS POLITICAL VIEWS, WE DEMAND:

A. THAT ALL KINDS OF REPRESSION SHOULD CEASE WITH REGARD TO THE FUNCTIONARIES OF DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION AND THE PEOPLE WHO REPRESENT INDEPENDENT SOCIAL INITIATIVES;

B. THAT THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN IMPRISONED FOR POLITICAL REASONS BE FREED AND THAT FREEDOM OF ACTION BE GUARANTEED TO INDEPENDENT PUBLISHERS IN KEEPING WITH THE INTERNATIONAL ACCORDS ON RIGHTS, WHICH HAVE BEEN RATIFIED BY THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.

The Interministerial Commission declares that in accordance with Polish laws no one can be subjected to repression or to legal punishment for his political views. In keeping with Polish laws, legal punishment is exacted only for the conduct that merits the qualification of an offense as defined by law. In that connection, bearing in mind the legal order in force, the minister of science, higher education and technology declares he will intervene as necessary in every case in which students or academic teachers are subjected to repression for their political views and for the connected social initiatives (raised within the limits of the law).

The minister of science, higher education and technology declares that he will honor the proposals submitted by departmental councils of senates that professors and lecturers (docent) who have been dismissed for their political views be reinstated and that he will recommend such action to other ministers in charge of higher schools.

Divergent positions:

The Interuniversity Coordinating Commission takes the view that, for humanitarian reasons, the minister should ask the State Council to reprieve Citizens [as published] Kowalczyk who in 1971 caused an explosion which destroyed the hall of the Opole Higher School of Education. The Interuniversity Coordinating Commission declares that it will petition the State Council to reprieve Citizens [as published] Kowalczyk and will appeal to the people for support.

Having studied the case of Citizens [as published] Kowalczyk, who in 1971 caused an explosion which destroyed the hall of the Opole Higher School of Education, the minister of science, higher education and technology declared that because of the criminal nature of the case he is unable to support the proposal in question and to transmit it to the State Council.

The Interuniversity Coordinating Committee maintains its position:

--The commission takes the view that cases of imprisonment, arrest and persecution for one's political views and the connected social initiatives are still continuing. The commission decidedly opposes such conduct by the authorities.

--The commission declares that the temporary detention of the people who have been accused of political offenses for the reason that the extent of the social danger represented by their actions is considerable cannot be reconciled with society's sense of legal justice because it makes citizens' freedom dependent on the decision of the prosecutor and not of an independent judge. That is why the Interuniversity Coordinating Commission demands that the following people should be released from temporary detention: K. Bzdyl, Z. Golawski, T. Jandziszak, L. Moczulski, T. Stanski, J. Sychut and W. Ziembinski.

2. WE DEMAND THAT ALL THOSE WHO ARE GUILTY OF BRUTAL SUPPRESSION OF THE WORKERS' PROTEST IN DECEMBER 1970 AND JUNE 1976 BE NAMED AND TAKEN TO ACCOUNT.

The Interministerial Commission shares the Interuniversity Coordination Commission's view that it is necessary to disclose all the facts and circumstances of the events in December 1970 and June 1976 and to bring before the law, especially the penal law, all those who committed the deeds that violate our laws.

The Interuniversity Coordinating Commission proposes that a special Sejm commission be set up under Article 26 of the Constitution to inquire into the events mentioned in Paragraph 1.

The Interministerial Commission declares that it will transmit the Interuniversity Coordinating Commission's proposal to the Sejm within 2 weeks of the signing of the agreement. The Interministerial Commission shares the view of the Interuniversity Coordinating Commission that it is necessary to disclose all the documents on the events in question (including "Szydlak's report"). The Interuniversity Coordinating Commission takes the view that the Interministerial Commission should apply to the Prosecutor General in that matter.

3. WE DEMAND A SPEEDY ADOPTION OF THE LAW CURBING CENSORSHIP AND GUARANTEEING THE DEMOCRATIC FUNCTIONING OF THE PRESS, PUBLISHING AND PUBLIC PERFORMANCES. SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS SHOULD NOT BE SUBJECT TO SUPERVISION BY THE MAIN OFFICE OF THE CONTROL OF THE PRESS, PUBLISHING AND PUBLIC PERFORMANCES. AT THE SAME TIME, WE DEMAND THAT A PROPOSAL BE MADE THAT THE SEJM BE IN CHARGE OF CENSORSHIP.

A. THE EXTENT OF THE CURBS LISTED IN THE FUTURE CENSORSHIP LAW MUST NOT GO BEYOND THE THE GDANSK AGREEMENT.

B. ALL PUBLICATIONS PRODUCED BY "SMALL PRINTING FACILITIES" AND ALL KINDS OF CREATIVE ARTISTIC WORK SHOULD BE EXEMPTED FROM THE CONTROL OF THE MAIN OFFICE OF THE CONTROL OF THE PRESS, PUBLISHING AND PUBLIC PERFORMANCES, WHICH DOES NOT EXEMPT THE AUTHORS OF SUCH WORKS FROM THEIR GENERAL RESPONSIBILITY.

C. ALL PUBLICATIONS MEANT TO BE PROPAGATED WITHIN HIGHER SCHOOLS SHOULD BE EXEMPTED FROM STATE CENSORSHIP.

D. HIGHER SCHOOLS SHOULD BE ABLE TO PROMOTE COMMUNICATION WITHIN THEIR AREAS FOR INTERNAL PURPOSES--WITHOUT ANY LIMITATION.

E. IT IS NECESSARY TO ENSURE EVERY MAN'S RIGHT TO POSSESS ALL KINDS OF PUBLICATIONS AND PRINTED MATTER, REGARDLESS OF THE SO-CALLED COMMUNICATION RESTRICTIONS.

The minister of science, higher schools and technology declares that on his initiative the draft censorship law provides for exemption from censorship of scientific publications and papers issues by higher schools, the Polish Academy of Sciences, independent scientific and teaching units, scientific research institutes and other units of a scientific research nature.

The Interministerial Commission states that urgent work has begun to develop the draft press law and that the minister of culture and art canceled, through his decree of last December, all restrictions concerning the access to the special matter stored in the scientific libraries in higher schools.

The minister of science, higher education and technology declares that scientific and teaching matter published by higher schools is not subject to censorship.

The Interministerial Commission states that the materials published by higher school organizations, students' associations and self-government groups for internal use are not subject to censorship or control by higher school authorities under the condition that they are marked by the annotation "for internal use" or "for internal organizational use" and the publisher bears full responsibility for their contents. If the publisher uses the school's facilities (paper, printing equipment), he must stick to the school's publishing programs.

Publishers are obliged to submit all publications to the rector for information.

Divergent positions:

The Interministerial Commission states that, following sweeping social consultations, a draft censorship law and its alternative have been worked out. The draft law has been transmitted to the government, which will submit it to the Sejm. Among other things, the draft proposes that either the Sejm or the premier should be in charge of censorship and that the Sejm should decide which. The Interministerial Commission expresses the view that the Sejm should not be entrusted with state administrative functions as the highest body of state power. The application of the Code of Administrative Procedure--as proposed by the draft law--should be sufficient guarantee that the decisions made by the Main Office of Control of the Press, Publishing and Public Performances are correct.

The Interuniversity Coordinating Committee is in favor of introducing the model of censorship law suggested by the Coordinating Committee of Creative and Scientific Associations and by the Commission of Experts of "Solidarity." In particular, the Interuniversity Coordinating Commission takes the view that:

--The Main Office of Control of the Press, Publications and Public Performances should be subordinated to the Sejm and appeals against the decisions made by that office should be made to general courts;

--All publications for propagation within higher schools should be exempted from state censorship and from control of higher school authorities, which does not preclude the author's responsibility for the contents of his publications--in keeping with generally accepted principles;

--Every person should have the right to possess all kinds of publications and printed matter, regardless of the so-called communication restrictions;

--Higher schools should not in any way be restricted in circulating any printed matter for internal use.

4. WE DEMAND THAT NEW HISTORY TEXTBOOKS SHOULD BE DRAWN UP AT ONCE AND SHOULD CONTAIN THE TRUTH OF HISTORY AND THAT SPECIAL CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO POLAND'S MOST RECENT HISTORY.

The Interministerial Commission supports this demand.

The minister of science, higher education and technology will support the scientific community's initiatives in that regard and will include submitted publications in the plans of central publishing agencies, respecting the autonomy of science and the correct procedure of objective reviews of publications.

5. IN OUR CONVICTION THE JUDGES ARE NOT INDEPENDENT AND THE JUDICIARY OFTEN FAILS TO EXPRESS THE SOCIAL SENSE OF JUSTICE. THAT IS WHY WE DEMAND:

A. THE PRESENT LAW ON THE CONSTITUTION OF GENERAL COURTS SHOULD BE REFORMED;

B. DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES SHOULD BE APPLIED IN THE CASE OF THE JUDGES WHO HAVE ABUSED THEIR POSITIONS FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES;

C. TRULY LEGAL PROCEDURES WITHIN JUDICIAL COLLEGES SHOULD BE GUARANTEED, AND ACCELERATED LEGAL PROCEEDINGS PRACTICED BY THESE COLLEGES SHOULD BE ABOLISHED.

The minister of science, higher education and technology has acknowledged the Interuniversity Coordination Commission's statement that demands in that regard will be transmitted directly to the minister of justice through his representative on the Interministerial Commission (the demands are contained in an annex to the agreement).

The annex:

The Interuniversity Coordinating Commission demands a modification of Chapter 7 of the Polish Constitution, of the Law Relating to the Constitution of General Courts, the Supreme Court Law, the Law on the People's Assessors and the Law on Lawyers. This modification should be done in keeping with the following principles:

1. Regional court judges should be elected by the general assembly of the voivodship courts from among the lawyers and prosecutors active within the area of the given voivodship court;

2. Voivodship court judges should be elected by the general assembly of the voivodship court from among regional court judges and professors and qualified doctors of law;

3. Supreme court judges should be elected by the chambers of the Supreme Court from voivodship court judges and professors of law;

4. Chairmen and deputy chairmen of courts should be elected by the general assembly of the appropriate courts;

5. Judges should be elected for the period up to retirement age and Supreme Court judges for the period of up to 70 years of age.

6. The appropriate general assembly can dismiss a judge only at his request, because of illness making him incapable of discharging his duties, or because of criminal conviction in a court of justice;

7. Delegating a judge to a function or transferring him to another official post can be done only if he agrees;

8. The Supreme Court judge should not be subject to penal and disciplinary responsibility;

9. The people's assessors should be elected in a general, direct, secret and proportional poll; trade unions and other social organizations should have the right to propose election lists.

The Interuniversity Coordinating Commission also demands a modification of the code of procedure in cases concerning offenses. The colleges of appeal in such cases should be abolished, and the principle should be introduced that every verdict issued by the judicial college can be appealed to the regional court.

6. WE DEMAND THAT EVERY CITIZEN OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC HAVE THE RIGHT TO POSSESS AND FREELY USE PASSPORTS:

A. IF IT IS DECIDED TO REFUSE A PASSPORT, WE DEMAND THAT THE DECISION BE SPECIFICALLY AND INDIVIDUALLY JUSTIFIED;

B. LEGAL POSSIBILITIES TO APPEAL AGAINST SUCH DECISIONS TO THE SUPREME ADMINISTRATIVE COURT SHOULD BE ENSURED.

The Interministerial Commission declares that the implementation of that demand calls for modifying the Passport Law and the Code of Administrative Procedures. The minister pledges himself to transmit the demand in that regard to the Legal Work Commission of the Sejm within 2 weeks of the signing of the agreement.

As for passports for full-time students, the minister states that the procedure for dealing with passport matters in higher schools has been greatly simplified in the past few months. The dean has the duty to sign the student's passport questionnaire if the trip abroad takes place in a period in which the student is free from programmed study activity (this is the only condition under which the passport questionnaire is signed).

If the trip is to take place in the period of study activity, the dean decides whether he will sign the questionnaire. This principle will be introduced within 2 weeks of the signing of the agreement.

7. APPOINTMENTS TO LEADING POSTS SHOULD BE MADE ONLY ON THE STRENGTH OF PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS AND OF THE OPINION OF THE PROFESSIONAL MILIEU. WE DEMAND THE IMMEDIATE ABOLITION OF THE SO-CALLED NOMENCLATURE [NOMENKLATURA] AS A PRACTICE INCONSISTENT WITH THE CONSTITUTION OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.

The Interministerial Commission shares the view expressed with regard to that postulate. The only criteria of appointment and selection to leading posts should be high professional and moral qualifications and a positive opinion of the professional milieu in question. The minister promises to observe that principle in his ministry of science, higher education and technology within the framework of the Law Concerning Higher Education. He also promises to ask the ministers in charge of other higher schools to observe that principle.

8. WE DEMAND THE RECOGNITION OF SOCIETY'S RIGHT TO FREELY CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARIES COMMEMORATING HISTORIAL EVENTS OF GREAT SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE POLISH NATION.

Divergent positions:

The Interministerial Commission states that there exist and should exist no obstacles to celebrating the events that are historically important for the nation. Such celebrations should not be used for purposes that undermine the Polish people's interests, sovereignty, security, will to peace and to cooperation with nations and to solidarity with the forces of freedom and progress and for purposes that are directed against efforts to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries. Participation in such celebrations must not be used as an excuse for asking for additional workfree days.

The minister of science, higher education and technology will make efforts to ensure that the appropriate formulations with regard to students' rallies within higher schools are included in the new higher school law.

The Interuniversity Coordinating Commission takes the view that state bodies cannot hinder celebrations of the anniversaries commemorating historial events of great significance for the Polish nation.

Participants in such celebrations may not be subjected to repression if celebrations are not used for purposes that harm the Polish people's interests, sovereignty and security. The legal foundation for that issue should be ensured by modifying the law on assemblies and rallies. The Interuniversity Coordinating Commission takes the view that the Interministerial Commission should submit a proposal in that regard to the Legislative Work Commission of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

9. WE DEMAND THAT THE MOVIE "WORKERS-80" BE IMMEDIATELY RELEASED FOR GENERAL SHOWING IN ITS ORIGINAL VERSION AND THAT THE PRODUCTION OF A. SOBOLEWSKI'S MOVIE "DECEMBER" BE RESUMED AT ONCE.

The minister of science, higher education and technology will apply--within 5 days of the signing of the agreement--to the minister of culture and art to support the students' demand that the original version of the movie "Workers-80" be allowed to be generally screened.

The minister promises that the production of the movie "December," directed by A. Sobolewski, will be resumed within 3 weeks of the signing of the agreement.

10. WE DEMAND THAT THE WORKS OF POLISH CULTURE AND SCIENCE, WHICH HAVE BEEN CREATED IN EMIGRATION OR AT HOME, AND WHICH ARE LITTLE KNOWN TO SOCIETY, SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN GENERAL CIRCULATION.

The Interministerial Commission regards that postulate as correct. The minister of science, higher education and technology declares that--as the country's economic potential allows--the policy of acquainting society with outstanding Polish scientific, cultural and artistic works created in emigration will be continued.

Divergent positions:

The minister sticks to the principle that individual imports from abroad of outstanding Polish scientific and cultural works should not be restricted. The complete implementation of that postulate will be possible when the appropriate custom regulations are changed.

The Interuniversity Coordinating Commission insists on its original postulate, namely: "We demand that the works of Polish culture and science, which have been created in emigration or at home and which are little known to society, should be included in general circulation."

The divergence of positions on that score results from the fact that the Interuniversity Coordinating Commission does not think that there is any justification for introducing an arbitrary division into outstanding and less outstanding works.

11. WE DEMAND THAT THE STUDENTS' INDEPENDENT UNION BE REGISTERED IMMEDIATELY.

The postulate was met on 17 February 1981.

12. WE DEMAND THAT INDIVIDUALS HAVE THE RIGHT TO BUY, OWN AND USE THE FACILITIES DEFINED AS "SMALL PRINTING EQUIPMENT."

Divergent positions:

The Interministerial Commission declares that the Polish legal system does not prohibit purchasing and owning the facilities of the so-called small printing equipment by individuals. Because the quantity of such facilities in the market is small, they are subjected to sale rationing. Government members have no powers to change the premier's degree of 1975, and that is why he [the minister] promises to transmit the demand on the registration of the facilities of "small printing equipment" to the premier so that he can consider modifications to his decree after the new censorship law has been passed.

The need to modify the decree in question, before individuals can use the facilities of "small printing equipment," is posed by the fact that the extent of the censor's supervision as defined in the future censorship law determines which bodies concerned (units of the socialized economy, physical persons) will be able to use the technical facilities that make it possible to publish printed matter without any control.

The Interuniversity Coordinating Commission takes the view that all who own "small printing equipment" facilities must merely register those facilities, which should not be regarded as a concession. The Commission takes the view that the Interministerial Commission should ask for the abolition (through changing the decree issued on 25 April 1975 by the minister of foreign trade and maritime economy regarding customs duties and permissions concerning the export and import of goods outside the foreign trade arrangements) of the customs barriers that make it impossible to import facilities of "small printing equipment" by individuals. Having registered such facilities, the individual in question can use it without supervision by the Main Office of Control of the Press, Publishing and Public Performances, on condition that he will not distribute mimeographed texts as determined by the decree issued by the Council of Ministers on 22 April 1970, DZIENNIK USTAW, Issue 13, Item 95. The Interuniversity Coordinating Commission takes the view that the Interministerial Commission should apply to change the customs law to the effect that the decisions made by the customs officials in accordance with Paragraph 13 of the customs law be subjected to control by general courts.

13. WE DEMAND THAT A SEJM COMMISSION BE SET UP TO INQUIRE INTO THE ABUSES COMMITTED BY MILITIA AND SECURITY SERVICE FUNCTIONARIES.

The minister of science, higher education and technology declares that the demand as defined by the Interuniversity Coordinating Commission will be transmitted to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic within 2 weeks of the signing of the agreement, with a rider that the demand concerns the period of 1968-80. A list of specific cases compiled by the Interuniversity Coordinating Commission will be attached to the demand as an exclusively auxiliary material justifying the students' demand.

The Interuniversity Coordinating Commission takes the view that the Sejm commission should disclose the truth about the mechanisms of terror in the fifties.

14. WE DEMAND THAT THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE, HIGHER EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY SHOULD TAKE A STAND ON A DRASTIC DIVERGENCE BETWEEN THE LAWS CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE PRACTICE OF VIOLATING THOSE LAWS.

The Interministerial Commission recognizes the validity of that demand. The minister of science, higher education and technology pledges the continuation of activity to encourage scientific research, to publish its results and to promote instruction concerning the protection and development of the natural environment. The minister stresses the particular significance of efforts to propagate the results of research and expertise in that regard and to consistently implement them in practice. The minister states that he will make an appeal, during sessions with university rectors, to include the subjects concerning the protection of the natural environment in all available curriculums.

The Interuniversity Coordinating Commission will ask the chairman of the voivodship people's council to request the press to publish the data concerning violation of the norms governing the pollution of the natural environment in the Lodz City Voivodship.

15. WE DEMAND THAT THE CONTENTS OF THE POLISH-AMERICAN, POLISH-FRENCH AND OTHER CULTURAL ACCORDS SHOULD BE DISCLOSED AND THAT THE PRINCIPLES OF IMPLEMENTING CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC AND PERSONAL EXCHANGES BE FIXED.

The interdepartmental commission states that all accords on scientific and cultural cooperation ratified by the Polish People's Republic are published in the DZIENNIK USTAW of the Polish People's Republic. At the same time, the minister of science, higher education and technology gave assurances that more effective information will be promoted in higher schools on all forms of international scientific cooperation and on exchanges of persons.

* * * * * * * * * * *

1. The sides state that the principle of philosophic openness will be promoted in scientific research, instruction and social activities in the higher schools of the Polish People's Republic.

2. The present agreement applies to all the higher schools that are supervised by the minister of sciences, higher education and technology or with regard to which he exercises coordinating supervision as defined by the Higher Schools Law.

3. The chairman of the interdepartmental commission--the minister of science, higher education and technology--pledges himself to ensure personal safety and present conditions of study and work for all the persons who have participated in strikes or have supported them. In particular, in keeping with his earlier stand, the minister gave assurances that rectors will not apply Article 70 of the Higher School Law.

4. The Interuniversity Coordinating Commission pledges itself to end--on the day of the signing of the agreement--the strike in the Lodz students' communities and in those higher schools throughout the country that have proclaimed solidarity strikes. The Interuniversity Coordinating Commission appeals to the students in the higher schools on strike to make good their backlogs in study and to carefully prepare themselves for the examination session.

5. The minister of science, higher education and technology pledges himself to transmit at once the full text of the agreement and its annexes to the rectors of higher schools, to publish it in the DZIENNIK URZEDOWY of the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology and to send it ot the central student press for publication.

6. This agreement comes into force beginning on the date on which it is signed.

GIFTS SENT TO SOLIDARITY VIA GDR, CSSR DESTROYED

LD012010 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] A representative of the Polish independent trade union organization Solidarity says that gifts sent to Solidarity via East Germany and Czechoslovakia have been opened and destroyed. Therefore printing presses and stencil duplicating equipment, among other things donated by trade unions in Great Britain to Solidarity, will be sent to Poland via Sweden.

COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED ON MEAT, SUGAR ALLOCATIONS

LD010104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] PAP has published a government communique on introduction of the temporary coupon system for meat and meat products and on the decreased norms for the allocation of sugar. The communique says that introducing the coupon sales system of meat and meat products for a 3-month period beginning in April is a necessity resulting from an acute fall in animal breeding. In spite of imports amounting to (?140,000) tons of meat and animal fat, as well as a cut in exports, meat deliveries to the domestic market will be much lower this year than last year. The principles of coupon sales and the level of sales have been agreed upon with representatives of all trade unions.

In response to the view of the community the government, within the bounds of existing possibilities, (?has taken) into consideration [words indistinct] with many children, pregnant women, nursing mothers and persons employed in particularly difficult conditions.

Hence the differences in meat allocation and meat products and poultry within the norm of 2-5 kg per month. Feeding at plant cafeterias, school cafeterias, sanatoriums, vacation homes and restaurants will continue to be conducted along the principles applied so far.

Sales of products containing some meat, frozen products, cured meats and [words indistinct] will also continue along the principles applied so far.

The government also announces that the necessity has arisen to lower the sugar sale norms for a temporary period starting today and lasting until 10 September. These are: for nursing mothers and pregnant women and children and youth up of 18 years of age, one and one half kg; and for the rest of the citizens one kg of sugar [per month]. The communique states that the necessity to decrease the sugar allocation has been caused by catastrophically low yields of sugar beet last year. They were lower by nearly one third in comparison with 1979. It is impossible to make up for this shortage by importing sugar, present imports of which amount to one fourth of the current supplies to the population. Beginning 1 October the unified monthly norms for sugar allocation may increase to 2 kg per person.

Finally, the government communique states that the matter of temporary butter rationing is at present under consultation with the trade unions.

Norms Discussed With Solidarity

LD011958 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Excerpt] The government has made a decision to introduce, beginning in April of this year, for a period of 3 months, a coupons sale system for meat and meat products. The decision to ration meat and meat products has been preceded by a few months of widespread debate at work enterprises, in social and community organizations, in the press, on radio and TV.

The principles of the coupons sale and the level of the norms have been agreed with the National Consultative Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity, the consultative commission of the industrial trade unions and with the (?consultative commission) of the autonomous trade unions. A view on rationing has also been presented by scientific establishments which deal with the issues of nourishment and health. The suggestions resulting from the above consultations have been taken into consideration when establishing the size of the norms for various groups of population.

Introducing a (?partial) coupons systems, the government counts on the understanding of the difficult situation in which this decision was taken. No doubt, when new principles of sales are introduced, certain difficulties will arise. The administration, in particular local administration, has been given powers to consider individual cases of hardship. The temporary system of the rationed sale of meat and meat products will be implemented in agreement with the widely expressed suggestions, on the basis of the quantative and assortment [ilosciowo-asortymentowe] supply cards. This creates the conditions, with a much reduced assortment of goods delivered to the market, for the even distribution of higher and lower quality meat and its products as well as poultry to specified regions of the country.

JARUZELSKI SIGNS DECREE ON MINERS' WORKING HOURS

LD272030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] The premier has signed a decree of the Council of Ministers on working hours and precepts and procedure concerning granting additional days off this year for men working in deep mining.

Their working time amounts to 7 and 1/2 hours per 24 hours. They are to work 5 days a week--37 and 1/2 hours. The working hours of persons employed above ground and of the administration and office personnel in mines amounts to 8 hours per 24 hours, 40 hours per week with a 5-day work week.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON 42-HOUR WEEK FOR SAILORS

LD281828 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] A communique.

By virtue of the Council of Ministers decree the 42-hour workweek guarantees 38 free Saturdays per year. In order to ensure for the crews all free Saturdays in ports and at sea the following system is being fixed for Polish Ocean Lines ships on the basis of proposals from NSZZ Solidarity which were accepted by the management and the factory committee of the Trade Union of sailors and longshoremen.

1. In the moderate zone the weekly working norm amounts to 44 hours, that is 8 hours per day and 4 hours every Saturday with a simultaneous granting of a day off for each Saturday including stops and work in foreign ports.

2. In the tropics the working norm is being increased [as received] to 36 hours, leaving 44 hours for the watch. The allocation of days off is the same as in point No 1. Equality of working norms for day shift workers and watchcrew in the tropics is based on the Sailing Act.

3. Work in excess of the 4-hour norm in the moderate zone and 6 hours for day shift workers in the tropics on Saturdays should be regarded as overtime with 100 percent supplements. The cleaning of cabins as before during normal working hours. [sentence as received]

4. On ferries the principle is being introduced of allocating a day off for every Saturday at sea, without an increase in the daily or weekly working hours norm.

The enterprise has approached the ministry in connection with the settlement of acting grade supplement size. These proposals ensure all Saturdays free during the voyage. Work in reserve and in home ports has been treated in accordance with regulations binding on shore, that is 3 weeks at 40 hours and 1 week at 48. Would you please enter this system on the labor cards for February. The proposals for the coming months are now being negotiated.

Director for economic affairs NSZZ Solidarity

L. Rutecki J. Cegielski
[Position of title(s) and signatures as received]

MINISTRY, ADMINISTRATIVE WORKERS SIGN AGREEMENT

LD281843 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] The Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection has announced the signing of a protocol of agreement between Minister Jozef Kepa and the NSZZ Solidarity National Consultative Commission of State Administration Workers, concerning joint action toward improving regional administration and the social and professional situation of workers in regional offices of state administration. The agreement contains provisions for constant improvement of vocational qualifications of state administration workers, better fulfillment of duties resulting from legal regulations, and more discerning, impartial and speedy settlement of citizens affairs.

MINISTRY ISSUES ORDER ON SCIENTIFIC WORKERS' HOURS

LD282121 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] The minister of science, higher education and technology issued an order today concerning the reduction of working hours and additional work-free days this year for scientific workers.

The order applies to persons who until now worked 42 hours per week in higher schools, scientific centers of the Polish Academy of Sciences, scientific research establishments and other centers dealing with science. In 1981 employees of the establishments will be working 40 hours per week but no more than 8 hours daily. Details will be set by heads of individual scientific establishments in agreement with the representatives of all trade unions.

The order does not apply to workers employed by the Ministries of National Defense, Internal Affairs, and Health and Social Welfare.

DRAFT TU LAW PROVISIONS PRESENTED TO GOVERNMENT

LD262348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Professor Sylwester Zawadzki, chairman of the team set up by the Council of State to prepare a draft law on trade unions, today presented detailed provisions of the new law to the legal commission of the Council of State. The only issue on which no agreement has been reached is the question of individual farmers' associations.

KANIA PRESIDES OVER CONGRESS COMMISSION MEETING

LD272016 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] A meeting of the Congress Commission Presidium took place with Stanislaw Kania in the chair. The meeting discussed the draft program precepts for developing socialist democracy, strengthening the leading role of the party in socialist construction and stabilizing the socioeconomic situation of the country. In the course of the debate members of the Congress Commission Presidium presented a number of proposals from all voivodship party organization echelons. The debate also dealt with conclusions from the meetings with party members from various backgrounds as well as points of view of non-party people.

Observations concerning the submitted draft pertained, among other things, to deepening the evaluation of the past 10-year period, characterizing the present situation, defending the principles of socialism, changes in the party statute and uniform electoral principles.

The meeting recognized the need for a more thorough elaboration of the parts of these dealing with science and education, that is, a complete stand on the educational reform as well as links between the work done by scientists and the economy.

The meeting decided that it was necessary to define more fully the rights and duties of youth organizations. It is also imperative to draw a balance sheet and determine the possibilities for tapping reserves in all spheres of socioeconomic life.

The meeting has ascertained that it is necessary that the sources of the present situation receive a proper and fuller elucidation on the part of the press, radio and television. The same applies to the methods enabling a more rapid overcoming of the crisis. It is imperative to have a deeper commitment of the mass media to the cause of stabilization.

The meeting also concerned the need for speeding up work on the plan for normalizing economic and social life without which it is not possible to examine the program precepts for party activities.

It has been agreed to convene a plenary session of the Congress Commission during the first 10 days of March.

The following took the floor: Edmund Apolinarski, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Zbigniew Gajewski, Henryk Jablonski, Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Stanislaw Kania, Tadeusz (Kopciowski), Mieczyslaw Moczar, Jadwiga Nowakowska, Stefan Olszowski, Witold Ozanowski, Jerzy Putrament, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Jerzy Romanik and Jerzy Wasczuk.

At the end of the debate Stanislaw Kania stressed the need for speedily preparing pre-congress materials. He also determined the course for further work on the documents.

JARUZELSKI VISITS WARSAW DISTRICT, HEARS COMPLAINTS

LD282032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski visited Wola, the working class district of Warsaw, today to acquaint himself with the supplies to and work of various trades. It was an unexpected visit. A PAP journalist who took part in the meeting of the premier with residents of the Jelonki subdivision, who were at a shop in (Czuma) street, reports that the meeting turned into a 1 and 1/2 hour-long open discussion on the everyday, numerous problems of the district's residents. The insufficient number of schools, kindergartens and nurseries was mentioned, as was the acute shortage of everyday goods. The premier was interested in the delivery system of goods, their storage and the working conditions of the sales personnel.

The premier also visited the residents of the old academic subdivision estate in Jelonki, who told him about the difficult living conditions facing young families. Premier Jaruzelski said that his close contact with difficult living conditions as presented today by the people who taked to him has confirmed his conviction that it is necessary to undertake even more energetic and efficient efforts to create conditions for solving the most important social problems.

SOLDIERS PARTICIPATE IN SILESIA TACTICAL EXERCISES

LD020952 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] After weeks of the basic training of soldiers in field conditions, many subunits of our Armed Forces have started tactical exercises involving the firing of live ammunition at the Silesian Military District training grounds. Artillery and rocket units as well as tanks and mechanized subunits are taking part in the exercises.

Part of the exercises is the [word indistinct] battle. The antitank artillery assumes its firing position in the battle against counterattack. For the officers it is the next stage in improving the command of the units, an occasion for various kinds of cooperation among the troops. The exercise (?included) many defensive methods: pursuit, [words indistinct] natural and manmade obstacles. The soldiers are gaining experience on the modern battlefield. The exercise demonstrates the perfect readiness of the people and equipment to fulfill any task, even in the most difficult conditions.

The training exercises will continue without interruption.

SOME FARM, AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' MEAT RATIONS ALTERED

LD281738 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] A PAP representative has been informed by the deputy minister of domestic trade and services, Marek Wieczorek, about a correction to the rules concerning meat rationing. It has been decided that state farm workers and members and workers of agricultural production cooperatives who do not have allotments and who are not entitled to them, will receive meat and meat product rations identical to those allocated to workers employed outside agriculture. The alteration had been made due to pressure from representatives of the agricultural workers' trade union, and by the executive secretariat of the coordinating commission of branch trade unions. Representatives of the unions held talks with the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services.

PZPR, ZSL CONSULT ON AGRICULTURAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

LD282235 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] A conference of the central aktivs of the party and the United Peasant Party took place in Warsaw. The object of the conference was to consult about the draft bill on agricultural self-government.

Observations and proposals were presented concerning the various aspects of the work of agricultural self-government as the representative and defender of the sociovocational interests of individual farmers.

WOJTECKI DISCUSSES WAYS OUT OF FOOD CRISIS

LD280920 Warsaw PAP in English 2006 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Feb (PAP)--Poland's new Agriculture Minister Jerzy Wojtecki in an interview for PAP today described the guidelines of the PUWP and UPP agricultural policy as a "constructive programme of renewal and rectification of the socio-economic situation in the countryside, agriculture and the entire food economy."

The Polish United Workers' Party and the United Peasant Party come out in favour of equalizing the rights and duties of all farming sectors and groups and guaranteeing the inviolability of the peasant's property and the right (?to inherit it), he said.

The most important and pressing matters, as (?stated in) Premier Jaruzelski's Sejm speech, include improved food supplies for the population, halting the tendency of falling agricultural production, food preparation of the spring agricultural operations, fulfilment of planned supplies of production means, and the best possible development of agricultural land. We are striving to improve economic instruments such as prices, credits, taxes and insurance schemes.

Plant production, notably grain crops and the provision of fodder in 1980, stood at the lowest level in the past 20 years. We have harvested a mere 18.3 million tonnes of cereals, more than 3 million tonnes short of the planned target. The potato harvest was less than half of that normally obtained, and that of sugar beet was only one third of the normal crops. The domestic supply of fodder was by 10 percent smaller compared with 1979. There was also a dangerous decrease in the cattle and pig population. The January 1981 census showed that the pig population dropped by 10.7 percent in relation to January 1980 figures and the cattle heads decreased by 6.8 percent.

The decrease in livestock production continues in [words indistinct] increased imports of grain and fodder. One has [words indistinct] further [word indistinct] in this sphere [word indistinct] fodder shortage is too great and (?reproducing) of the animal population in the case of pigs will take at least one year and several years are needed to replenish the cattle (?population). [Words indistinct] of those individual farms which want to rebuild their livestock population.

We are working out principles to facilitate the development of animal production, also small farms and holdings owned by peasant-workers. The [word indistinct] obstacle is the excessive cost of cattle production in a small farm. Compared with the existing retail prices for meat and meat products, the cost of livestock rearing deters farmers from expanding animal production. The shortage of quality fodder is another obstacle.

The ministry will strive to ensure, beginning with the second half of this year, appropriations aimed at profitability of all animal products, will effect price change for quality fodder and, possibly, also the purchase prices for grains to induce farmers to use fodder in the most economic way.

For the benefit of the society and the entire economy the industry must fully recognize and meet the needs of agriculture. Otherwise, all programmes aimed at expanding food production will fail.

"The expenditures on food exceed 50 percent of incomes of many population groups in Poland. Therefore the food shortage on the market causes a serious vacuum," said Minister Wojtecki.

CEAUSESCU, ANDREI RETURN FROM MOSCOW 27 FEB

AU271627 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, who attended the 26th CPSU Congress at the head of the delegation, returned to Bucharest this afternoon. Returning with him was Comrade Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and a member of the delegation.

The party secretary general was met at Otopeni airport by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Ilie Verdet, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Cornel Burtica, Virgil Cazacu, Lina Ciobanu, Ion Coman, Constantin Dascalescu, Cornelia Filipas, Petre Lupu, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Opra, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Leonte Rautu, Aneta Spornic, Virgil Trofin, Mihai Gere, Suzana Gadea, Ion Ionita, Ana Muresan, Elena Nae, Marin Radoi, Richard Winter, Ilie Radulescu, members of the RCP Central Committee, of the State Council of the government, leaders of central institutions and mass organizations, and other officials. Also present were USSR Charge d'Affaires ad Interim in Bucharest Minakov, and members of the embassy staff.

Upon departing from Moscow, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was seen off at Vnukovo Airport by Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Dymshits and Drozdenko, members of the CPSU Central Committee; Mochalin, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission. Also present were the members of the RCP delegation to the CPSU 26th Congress, Comrades Nicolae Constantin, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, and Traian Dudas, member of the RCP Central Committee and our country's Ambassador to the USSR.

PREMIER VERDET RECEIVES BULGARIA'S TSANOV

AU281410 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Feb (AGERPRES)--Romanian Premier Ilie Verdet conferred today, February 28 in Bucharest, with Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the National Agricultural-Industrial Union of Bulgaria.

Expressing satisfaction at the upward course of the relations of friendship and collaboration established between the two countries and peoples, they voiced the wish to further develop on multiple planes the Romanian-Bulgarian relations, to intensify the economic collaboration in production and the economic cooperation.

FINANCIAL TALKS WITH SFRY DELEGATION CONCLUDED

LD280030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Feb (TANJUG)--Today Paul Niculescu, deputy chairman of the Romanian Council of Ministers and minister of finance, held talks with a (?delegation) of the Federal Secretariat for Finance, headed by the assistant federal secretary for finance, Momcilo Tomic. At the meeting both sides assessed positively Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation in the sphere of finance and currency turnover.

Today the Yugoslav delegation left Bucharest where since the beginning of the week it had been involved in talks with a Romanian Ministry of Finance delegation on current financial questions (?and) the exchange of goods and services between Yugoslavia and Romania.

CORNEL BURTICA-LED DELEGATION VISITS JORDAN

For Amman reportage on the visit to Jordan by a delegation led by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international cooperation, including accounts of his meetings on economic cooperation, see page F2 of the Jordan section of the 26 February Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE VIEWS DEFENSE, ECONOMIC TASKS

LD271500 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1053 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Feb (TANJUG)--The LCY Central Committee met for its 17th session in Belgrade today to discuss the realization of the plans of the 11th LCY Congress on all-people's defense and social self-protection. After the opening of the session by Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and the election of a working presidium, Nikola Ljubicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, made the introductory report.

The session was attended by members of the LCY Central Committee, as well as by members of the LCY statutory and supervisory commissions, secretaries of LCY central and provincial committee presidiums, the secretary of the Presidium of the League of Communists organization in the Yugoslav People's Army (YAP), the president of the Conference of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia and the president of the Federal Conference of the Federation of Reserve Military Officers of Yugoslavia.

The working Presidium consists of Lazar Mojsov, Nikola Ljubicic, Luka Brocilo, Stefan Korosec and Ferhad Kotoric.

In our entire system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, the SFRY Presidency has a very important place as the highest organ--determined by the Constitution--of leadership and command of the SFRY Armed Forces in war and peace and with important duties regarding the protection of the constitutionally-determined order, Vidoje Zarkovic emphasized. In keeping with its constitutional powers and proceeding from the decisions of the 11th congress, the Presidency has during this period--within the framework of its entire activity--paid full attention to the most coordinated possible development of national defense and social self-protection.

Zarkovic went on to say that with Tito's departure the question of the successful provision for continuity in the command of the Armed Forces had become one of the most significant ones for all of us. However, as a result of constitutional solutions and Comrade Tito's long-standing practice of carrying out the majority of his obligations as supreme commander in conjunction with the Presidency and the Council for National Defense, the SFRY Presidency has maintained continuity in the supreme command of our country's Armed Forces successfully and without difficulty.

Zarkovic also said that one of the essential preconditions for the realization of the economic stabilization policy is the coordination of all aspects of consumption with the real possibilities of the economy. This increases the obligation to reduce excessive investment consumption and the need to make the most rational possible use of disposable resources to satisfy general and joint needs.

"Proceeding from this," Zarkovic emphasized, "in the medium-range plan the percentage of resources set aside for the needs of the YPA will be reduced. With increased efficiency of the use of resources, this reduction should not retard the continued and rapid process of the modernization and raising of the technical level of the YPA and the strengthening of its combat power as well as that of the Territorial Defense units in accordance with their tasks in preparation for a possible defensive war in all conditions."

Franc Setinc agreed with the statement in the report that it is thanks to the communists, regardless of the structure of the all-people's defense and social self-protection in which they are working, and subjective forces as a whole, that we have achieved in the development of the all-people's defense and social self-protection, the present high level of organization and ideo-political and technical capability. This has undoubtedly freed many new important resources.

Setinc went on to say that there is still present the idea that in the realization of the concept of all-people's defense only communists are called on to organize and direct the forms of resistance and workers are assigned only defense and self-protection activity.

We noted that many specific actions arise from such an idea and although they are increasingly fewer, they amount to giving orders to other political and self-management subjects. Moreover, in individual exercises of the all-people's defense in individual municipalities, local communities and some units, even some kind of ranking of officials is created, dependent on whether they work in the League of Communists, the Socialist Alliance or some other sociopolitical organization.

"Some create an artificial dilemma about who is first and who is second, a dilemma which any crisis would show to be some great illusion and instead the real picture would be shown. Then various officials and bureaucrats who build everything on paper and not on the conscience and trust of people would soon find themselves in the background," Setinc concluded.

Proceeding from the positions of the 11th LCY Congress, major results in building up and continuing to strengthen the all-people's defense and social self-protection have been achieved in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Ozavid Nimani stressed in the discussion. Organs of the League of Communists, of other political organizations, and particularly the Socialist Alliance, self-management organs, delegate assemblies and state organs are involved in the more serious problems of all-people's defense and social self-protection. It is certain that the issue of the defense and stability of our country is included more and more with all the other daily self-management and political activities, especially on the stabilization of the economy, the general development and functioning of our economic and political system and the consolidation and deepening of brotherhood and unity.

Cadre policy in all-people's defense and social self-protection is constantly the center of activities by organs and organizations of the Kosovo League of Communists and of other organs and it is approached as one of the most responsible political tasks, Nimani emphasized. As a result of involvement by the League of Communists and other organs in Kosovo, as well as the YPA, Nimani said, increasingly more young people from Kosovo, especially those of Albania nationality, are choosing training in military schools, academies and schools for reserve military officers. In this connection, he added that today in Kosovo slightly more than 60 percent of the officers in Territorial Defense units are of Albanian nationality.

Bearing in mind global bloc competition, we cannot disregard the interest shown by certain reactionary circles in the world which view our overall development from the point of view of using a special war method in order to hinder our successful general development and create extra difficulties for our country, Dobrivoje Vidic emphasized. Groups and individuals which are, unfortunately, ready to do this in favor of foreign reactionary circles exist in the Socialist Republic of Serbia as well. Their activity has increased recently. Working for these foreign circles, they would like to use the economic difficulties which we face at the moment to destabilize and turn our society's attention away from the real problems which we are solving and to lead us onto some secondary paths.

Vidic said that we set aside about 3.5 billion dinars, on the basis of 0.5 percent of the national income, for developing national defense in the republic during the last 5-year period, apart from the obligations to the YPA. In the current 5-year period, on the basis of the same rate of contribution, we intend to spend about 10.5 billion dinars. At least 50 percent of these resources will be aimed at developing and modernizing territorial defenses.

Emphasizing the significance of the hilly regions which are rather extensive in Serbia, Vidic pointed to unfavorable tendencies such as the aging population, the unfavorable economic and sex structure and pronounced migration of primarily able-bodied people, especially draftees. Therefore he advocated that the new 5-year plan should devote greater attention to these regions precisely because of the tendencies referred to.

In the policy of economic development in the republic, Vidic went on, we are putting significant resources and efforts into the development of industry which produces arms and military equipment.

This industry has made significant gains for several years in developing and producing up-to-date war technology, making a major contribution to strengthening our defense capability. It is our assessment that the more rapid development of this industry is an exceptionally important element of our ability to defend by relying on our own forces. All-people's defense and social self-protection are increasingly becoming the integral part of the normal execution of self-management rights and responsibilities of the working people and citizens, their sociopolitical activity and demonstration of socialist patriotism, Vaso Gacic emphasized.

Despite the exceptionally good results achieved by the work of the defense and self-protection system, there are still, Gacic said, certain weaknesses present. For example, there are many road accidents with a large number of victims. Fires and destruction occur with considerable material damage, most frequently the result of negligence and an irresponsible attitude towards social property. All this shows that we must eliminate even more forcefully and rapidly the causes which lead to such phenomena, primarily by strengthening the power of the working class and continuing to develop self-management, as well as by more consistent implementation of stabilization measures in society, even greater and more effective work by League of Communists organizations, self-management organs and other subjects of the all-people's defense and self-protection system.

The focus of activities by communists and members of the army in realizing the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress was concentrated on the consistent creative application of Comrade Tito's demands that we should in future continue to strengthen the moral and political unity of our people's army and discover new and even better forms of organization for the Armed Forces, Petar Gracanin emphasized. Also in accordance with our material possibilities, which are not small, we need to ensure that they have the most up-to-date equipment and arms produced mainly in our factories. This position by Comrade Tito was understood and adopted by the whole army as a lasting orientation of the greatest strategic importance.

Having spoken more broadly about the efforts and results achieved in the technical improvement of arms, the improvement of the command and leadership system and some cadre issues, Gracanin emphasized that all programs of the further development and modernization of the YPA and of the Armed Forces as a whole in the next medium-range period are based on the consistent application of our society's doctrine, and that the armed struggle is the main form of opposition to contemporary aggression. Our Armed Forces are the main support and in their overall development we can rely on our own forces and our society's material possibilities.

In connection with this, the realization of the aims and tasks of economic stabilization has a strategic significance for building our total defense and protection system, especially for the continued development and equipment of the YPA. However, it is difficult to realize successfully the programs adopted for the modernization of the army while at the same time we have a sudden rise in prices and delay in eliminating negative tendencies in basic trends in reproduction. Second, strong inflationary trends and disturbances in supplying the population cannot avoid affecting the people's political disposition. This, Gracanin emphasized, could produce objectively negative consequences for the stability of relations in society and therefore on its general defense and protection capability.

We have considered in great detail the place and role of the army in the realization of economic stabilization and we shall call resolutely for this realization in League of Communists policy.

Up to now in this sphere significant results have been achieved. Economies in 1980 amount to more than 150 billion old dinars. We estimate that there is the possibility for even greater economy in all aspects of consumption as well as for greater discipline, better organization and more productive work. We have ensured that development plans in the 1981-85 period, as well as the development plan for 1981, are developed according to stabilization criteria. We strictly respect the method of asking to spend the amount which we have, Gracanin said.

The stands of the 11th LCY Congress have considerably stimulated all working people and citizens, including the working people in the federal organs and organizations, to make new efforts and to undertake various activities in order to achieve fuller and more meaningful organization in the field of defense and protection, Ivo Margan said.

Last year's experiences fully demonstrated the justification and correctness of our intention to be organized in good time and to be prepared and have plans worked out for all kinds of dangers.

The experiences we gained are valuable for once again they showed that our working people and citizens, our nations and nationalities, are deeply loyal to the ideals of the self-management socialist society, brotherhood and unity and community even in the most difficult and most complex situations. Precisely the responsibility, mobility, readiness for efforts and self-sacrifice and, above all, the concern by all people to maintain the gains of the revolution in these difficult days represent the most valuable realization of the high level of the loyalty of our working people and citizens to this system of ours, Margan emphasized.

Analyzing the results of the Macedonia League of Communists in carrying out the tasks of the 11th LCY Congress relating to the preparation of society for defense and protection, Boro Denkov said: We believe that the achievements in the sphere of socializing the function and affirming defense and protection criteria in social decisionmaking are fundamental and on this basis a respective system of measures and activities is developed. This enables our system of all-people's defense and social self-protection to be able to oppose any threat to society and its vital values and interests and makes it able to deter a possible aggressor from his intentions by its real force.

Denkov went on to say that today [word indistinct] there were fewer tendencies which pushed the League of Communists to the edges of social activity, reserving for it only the sphere of ideo-educational and enlightenment work. The exponents of these tendencies were technocrat-bureaucratic forces which built up their power on the basis of the broad issues of defense and security and its treatment as an isolated sphere influencing the working man and citizen. We also faced opposing tendencies from liberal forces whose sole preoccupation was income, understood more as profit from defense and security in the marginal social function, and so they pushed the League of Communists into work of an operative and technical character. Both the technobureaucratic and the liberal interpretations and approach to the defense tasks were overcome by persistent and consistent activity by the League of Communists on strengthening the role and responsibility of society, the working people and citizens, organizations of associated labor and local communities.

Ensuring a united ideopolitical position and a favorable political climate, Mirko Vranic emphasized, the intermunicipal and municipal conferences of the League of Communists in Bosnia-Hercegovina continuously considered the problems of organization, determined the necessary measures and activities for still faster and efficacious training of the basic organizations of the League of Communists and directed competent municipal structures to adopt within their framework concrete work programs regarding aid to competent self-management structures in local communities and basic organizations of associated labor.

Speaking about shortcomings, Vranic emphasized that in a number of local communities and basic organizations of associated labor complex plans and programs of work on building up the defense system do not exist as integral parts of their development plans. He noted that the old idea and practice of reducing the territorial defense and the general business of defense and protection to narrow expert organs is difficult to overcome. This presents the creativity and initiative of working people and citizens coming to the fore. Apart from this, in some local communities and organziations of associated labor a number of people, particularly young people and women, are not involved in territorial defense and other aspects of defense and protection organization. The conditions are not created for massive training and exercises for the needs of the armed struggle, civil protection and other aspects of resistance and involvement by all social forces and potentials, Vranic said.

In eliminating the causes of economic instability, the interests of the country's defense need to come more to the fore, Dusan Popovic said. It is a question of the long-term orientation toward restructuring in order to better utilize our comparative advantages in the world division of labor, especially the need for the more rapid development of certain economic branches such as energy production, food and raw material production, which are of lasting significance for strengthening our society's stability and resistance to constant changes in world relations and for our ability to carry out a defensive war if one is imposed on us.

Building up the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection as a united integral function of the entire self-management relations after the 11th congress and the awareness about the right and responsibility of self-managers and self-managing bodies about this social field has enormously increased and opened ways for their creative initiatives, Bruno Vuletic emphasized.

Not a single economic or social sphere has remained outside defense preparations, Vuletic emphasized. Up to now the results achieved in building up the defense and protection system ensure the necessary conditions for its successful functioning even in the most complex war conditions.

It is particularly important that the current medium-range development plans of all self-management organizations and sociopolitical communities contain in a more integrated way the needs of the further development and strengthening of all elements of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection in accordance with the demands of the situation and the needs and possibilities of our society.

Of civil protection it can be said that it has become a significant force in our defence system as a result of organized and constant efforts on the part of associated labor and sociopolitical communities.

The last plan period was marked by rapid economic development, the far-reaching social transformation of our society and the increasingly stronger development of socialist self-management, socio-economic relations and in this context, the development of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection, Bogoljub Nedeljkovic said.

However, despite the enormous results which we have achieved in our economic development, major problems have surfaced. These problems are mainly a consequence of the lack of coordination of the economic structure, the gap between disposable income and consumption and delay in carrying out socio-economic relations.

The crisis in international economic relations, the widening of the gap between the industrially developed and the developing countries, and the energy crisis which resulted in a rise in expenditures for oil imports and also for the import of technology, only confirmed the justification of our orientation to make our development dependent on our own forces and actions and to aim at eliminating imbalances in the structure of our economy. However, we have implemented this orientation only slowly and inconsistently, as a result of which our dependence on imports has gone up rather than going down and the country's economic stability has been weakened, rather than strengthened. All this demanded increased state intervention which inevitably led to a delay in the development of self-management, and in particular of the material base of associated labor and the process of pooling labor and resources.

In his closing speech, Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said that as could be seen from the introductory report by Nikola Ljubicic and the discussion at the session, very significant results have been achieved in the realization of the basic aspects of the 11th LCY Congress on all-people's defense and social self-protection. The discussion which took place shows that the defense capability and security in the country have continued to strengthen and that the League of Communists as a whole has been very active and successful in this very significant area of our work. The Central Committee also noted that the LCY was more successfully fulfilling its leading ideo-political role and special responsibility for the defense of the country and the protection of the gains of the revolution and the country's independence.

Considerable progress has been made in socializing the work of defense and protection which are increasingly growing into a wide movement of working people and citizens becoming an integral function of socialist self-management. The training and preparedness of all factors of the sociopolitical and economic system for functioning and work in exceptional situations and in war are greater. New qualities in the ideopolitical, expert organizational and material and technical spheres have been realized by the Armed Forces and other specialized forces of defense and security.

The high level of political consciousness, defense and protection, and training and preparedness of society which was particularly manifest in the first half of 1980 is demonstrated in the everyday activity of the comprehensive development of socialist self-management relations as well as in carrying out numerous exercises in the context of the regular program of training the Armed Forces and preparing society for defense and protection. In the last period, Mojsov emphasized, there has also been an increase in the conviction of our working people and citizens that only by joint forces can they successfully protect the freedom and integrity of every nation and nationality in the SFRY.

"Yugoslavia, as an independent, nonaligned, socialist and self-management community of equal nations and nationalities will continue to make efforts--as it has done up to now--in the struggle for peace and equal international relations," Mojsov went on. "Since the military-political situation in the world remains very complex and full of uncertainty, and as this situation will probably last a long time, it is essential that the League of Communists and all organized socialist forces, linked together in the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, make new efforts aimed at the continued strengthening of our society's defense and protection capability. Particular significance in this respect is attached to a more rapid and efficient resolution of current tasks in the economy and the successful implementation of economic stabilization, for this will do even more to strengthen our society's defense and protection capability. Therefore organizations and organs of the League of Communists must, above all, struggle persistently for the consistent realization of the tasks adopted at the 15th session of the LCY Central Committee and at the LCY Central Committee Presidium session on 17 February.

"Although very positive results have been achieved it is essential to continue to deepen the process of the socialization of the all-people's defense and social self-protection, and, on this basis, strengthen their mutuality and unity. We need to expand even more resolutely the possibilities for initiative and activity by working people and citizens and for the realization of the responsibility of self-management organs and delegate bodies, sociopolitical and local communities and work organizations, as set out in the Constitution and the law.

"In accordance with the permanently valid orientation of reliance on our own forces, we need to work more persistently and consistently on strengthening our country's economic and technical independence, and we need to update and speed up the production of domestic raw materials, reproduction materials, energy and food. We need to solve issues of goods and material reserves more efficiently, too.

"The League of Communists will in the future call for the successful realization of a program of modernization and development of the Armed Forces and social self-protection organs."

Recalling that in the discussion emphasis had been placed on the need to promote a system of mass training for the population, especially the young people, in the tasks of all-people's defense and social self-protection, Mojsov emphasized that we should carry out this activity in basic organizations of associated labor and in local communities. This would create the conditions for working people and citizens to take on even more responsibility for the protection of socialist self-management, of self-management and other rights, of social property and personal security.

The tasks set out in the conclusions and decisions of this session, Mojsov added, demand that all League of Communists organizations and organs devote greater attention to their own training for more successful activity in defense and protection as well as to preparation for work in exceptional situations and in war.

"In building up the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection as an integral function of socialist self-management, and in securing the leading role and special responsibility of the League of Communists in this sphere, we are, in fact, Mojsov emphasized, continuing Tito's revolutionary work and his vision of the defense and protection organization of a socialist self-management society and the practical realization of the idea of an armed people in Yugoslav conditions.

"The strengthening of all-people's defense and social self-protection is exclusively aimed at protecting the gains of our revolution and our country's independence. That is why in the coming period we will develop the all-people's defense and social self-protection as a strategy to maintain peace and secure a peaceful and totally unhindered socialist development of our country," said Mojsov in conclusion.

After a discussion of several hours in which 16 participants in today's session took part the LCY Central Committee adopted conclusions on the tasks of the realization of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Lazar Mojsov then informed the participants at today's session that the LCY Central Committee Presidium had discussed the topical economic and political situation at the start of this year at two sessions in February and he recalled that a statement had been made on the 17 February session.

"As you well know," Mojsov said, "at the start of this year individual economic problems had worsened, particularly the problems of production and supply of a large part of the economy with individual consumer articles, and the very high and chaotic growth in prices, cost of living and difficulties in maintaining the standard of living. There are also difficulties in the realization of tasks relating to exports and the balance of payments.

"Such trends are a serious threat to the realization of the economic stabilization policy and have an unfavorable effect on the material and social position of working people and citizens, particularly those with lower personal and family incomes.

"The Presidium concluded, as may be seen from the statement, that a total political and economic mechanism should be started so that all organizations and institutions of our self-management society, especially organizations and organs of the League of Communists, should discuss the economic situation everywhere and in great detail and take all the necessary social actions, as well as combined systemic measures and specific operational measures of economic policy, to strengthen the responsibility of all social factors so that the unfavorable economic trends end and a more positive direction achieved. Everyone should make the maximum contribution so that the aims of economic stabilization, which assume constant efforts at implementing systemic solutions and specific measures, are realized as successfully as possible this year. We all need to make our full contribution to directly solve current problems.

"As you may know from the information media, in many organizations and organs of the League of Communists and in other social and political organizations, state organs and organizations of associated labor, significant activity is taking place on a critical evaluation of economic trends at the start of the year resulting in conclusions for action.

"Certain economic measures are also being taken. Nevertheless, everyone must discuss this and in particular they must discuss the material and social position of working people. Every organization and organ of the League of Communists, every organ of socio-political organizations and communities, every organization of associated labor, interest community, economic chamber, bank and so forth must do this. Everyone in his domain must do all he can to realize the stabilization policy for the majority of problems can and must be solved in one's own environment.

"The LCY Central Committee Presidium will pass on a summary of the discussion held on the topical economic and political situation held at the 17 February session this year to all members of the Central Committee.

"The summary of the discussion will also be sent to League of Communists central and provincial committees. The Central Committee members, as well as the republican central and provincial committees, can use this text in their activity to further stimulate social action on solving economic problems, developing self-management relations and realizing the stabilization policy."

TANJUG on Session

LD271432 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1320 GMT 27 Feb 81

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Feb--(by TANJUG editor Branko Savic)--The most immediate task of over two million members of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) is to contribute to checking unfavourable economic trends (spiralling prices and costs of living, difficulties in exports and the balance of payments) towards in as short a time as possible ensuring stabler trends in material production and a stepped-up implementation of the economic stabilization policy. This is particularly indispensable since the economic, social and political stability of society are major elements of the internal and external security.

The above is one of the major points stressed at the 17th LCY Central Committee plenary session held here in Belgrade yesterday. The session was devoted to the implementation of the 11th LCY Congress stands on all-people's defence and social self-protection.

Another message of the LCY Central Committee session is that Yugoslavs continue viewing as extremely topical Tito's statement of several decades ago that "we must prepare ourselves as if a war will break out tomorrow and work as if peace will last forever." The Yugoslav secretary for national defence, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, noted that the all-people's defence and social self-protection system is based on the "concept of peace" but drew attention that "in case of an armed aggression, Yugoslavia will wage an all-people's war until final victory."

That the above are not mere words is evident from the fact that the all-people's defence (whose components are a modern regular army, territorial defence units in municipalities and work organisations and civil defence units) encompasses virtually all of the able-bodied population and that the Yugoslav Constitution gives nobody the right to sign the country's capitulation. At this moment alone, over half of Yugoslavia's population "is being instructed in and trained for participation in all-people's defence," it was noted in the plenum.

The concept of an "armed people", with the invaluable experience of the Yugoslav liberation struggle built into it, enables a great flexibility of the defence forces. "The formation of our armed forces units will change acçording to need," it was noted at the LCY Central Committee session.

The most important, perhaps, is the LCY Central Committee plenum message that neither the present serious economic difficulties, nor attempts at activating certain small enemy groups in the country, nor yet attempts abroad to fan "a special psychological-propaganda war" against Yugoslavia can shake its firm resolve to continue along "Tito's Road". Economic difficulties can most effectively be eliminated precisely through a faster development of socialist self-management and the danger of war lessened through strengthening the role of the policy of non-alignment in international relations.

VRHOVEC REPORTS ON NONALIGNED MEETING IN NEW DELHI

LD280028 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1518 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 27 Feb (TANJUG)--The Federal Social Council for International Relations today held its session in Belgrade under the chairmanship of Milos Minic. It discussed the topical international situation and Yugoslavia's international position and foreign policy.

The main part of the introductory report submitted by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, was devoted to the recently held ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi. Recalling that there has recently been a sudden deterioration in the world relations, as well as an outbreak of some very dangerous hotbeds of crisis, Vrhovec emphasized that all this shows that the world could again start sliding back, thus opening the door for a resumption of the "cold war."

The greatest concern for this state of affairs has been shown by the nonaligned countries, Vrhovec emphasized, because these countries would be the main victims of such a dangerous trend.

Bearing this in mind, we consider it extremely significant to make the greatest possible effort in order to discuss, together with other nonaligned countries, within the Nonaligned Movement, what is going on in the world, which are the main causes of such a situation and how we should act in order to prevent that and to renew or strengthen those trends in world relations which could lead us toward peace, security in the world, equitable cooperation and peaceful solving of major problems facing the world today.

Stressing that achieving this is no easy task, Vrhovec stated that a great deal of effort is required on the part of a number of nonaligned countries until this becomes common knowledge within the Nonaligned Movement. Speaking about the preparations for the conference, Vrhovec stressed that there had been no more questions whether the conference was needed or not, but, on the contrary, all were aware of its necessity and significance and everyone looked for answers and certain solutions to such a world situation at the conference.

Stressing that different approaches had been evident at the conference, that all were not unanimous on every issue, that everything which existed within the movement was expressed in an objective fashion, Vrhovec also stressed that a general aspiration prevailed that nonalignment should be established as a significant factor in world relations and world politics and that ways should be found to determine in what way nonalignment should influence those relations. In other words it is a case of affirming the right to independence, equality, security and development and life in peace. In this respect the Delhi conference was a very significant, positive factor within the framework of the present situation in the world, filled with many dangers.

Vrhovec went on to say that the issue is whether we should keep quiet and turn our heads in the face of what is happening or whether instead we should state loudly how we envisage the development of relations in the world. In this context he underlined that it is evident that negative trends in the world are the result of increased and more intensified bloc competition, as well as of an attempt to make world relations develop and resolve themselves on the basis of the bloc division of the world, on the basis of dominant relations between the superpowers and of their aspirations to establish and widen their spheres of influence.

It is not important what slogans and explanations are used to achieve this, Vrhovec stressed, and added that this is an objective fact which is still characteristic of world relations.

Stressing that the Nonaligned Movement has different approaches and views on the situation in the world, Vrhovec underlined that at the conference in Delhi the movement, on the basis of consensus when it came to controversial questions, again managed to formulate common stands. Through this the movement again demonstrated its independent function and nonbloc character, he stressed. This was possible since the movement's position is not whether it should, in one way or another, make a stand regarding one or the other bloc, one or the other superpower; it does not consider the theory of equidistance or any theory of alliance, but instead it concerns itself with the causes of the present situation in the world.

Pointing to the significance of the Delhi conference and to its decisions as a basis for joint activity in international relations within the context of further existence of the bloc division and competition between the superpowers, Vrhovec stressed that what is significant is that the movement shows that the rest of the world--which was the vast majority of mankind--does not want to be a passive observer and even less a victim of such a state of affairs, but instead wishes to be able to disagree with such a state of affairs and to turn its actions into a negation of it.

Stressing that in Delhi platforms and bases were created for such activity by the movement, which would certainly not be put into practice without difficulties, Vrhovec stated at the end that decisions from Delhi will do a lot to help nonalignment, meaning that which we call the mainstream of nonalignment, to (?deal) in a simpler way with such a situation in the world.

After Vrhovec's speech, members of the Federal Council engaged in a discussion.

During a rich debate, which went on for several hours, members of the council talked about numerous questions of international relations, burdened by competition between the blocs and superpowers which not only have a direct influence on detente but also lead to a crisis of world relations on a global scale.

CUBAN DELEGATION MEETS BABSEK DURING 7-DAY VISIT

LD012344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1616 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Mar (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution of Cuba is visiting our country at the invitation of SAWPY. The delegation had a meeting in Belgrade today with Vladimir Babsek, member of the Federal Conference. Babsek briefed the visitors on our political system and the role and tasks of the socialist alliance.

In the course of their 7-day stay in our country the delegation will, in addition to Belgrade, also visit the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

VUKMANOVIC-TEMPO VIEWS DISPUTE OVER MACEDONIA

LD271418 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1640 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade 26 Feb (TANJUG)--Svetozar Vukmanovic-Tempo, whose book "The Struggle for the Balkans" has just been published, has granted an interview to NIN, which will appear in tomorrow's issue.

Asked about the character of Tsola Dragoycheva's memoirs, Vukmanovic said that it is a tendentious selection of documents that aims to prove that the Macedonian land is part of the Bulgarian land and that the Macedonian people are part of the Bulgarian people.

She concludes that there was no people's uprising in Macedonia in 1941 because the Macedonians considered themselves Bulgarians and greeted the Bulgarian occupation as national liberation. In the book "The Struggle for the Balkans," I wanted to prove that in 1941 the Macedonians did not massively join the liberation struggle for completely different reasons, not because they considered themselves Bulgarians, Vukmanovic said.

There was a clash of two policies there during the war. The policy of the Yugoslav Communist Party was to develop a people's uprising against all occupiers and, as Comrade Tito beautifully stated, not to allow the fruit of this struggle to be collected by others. This policy was opposed by the policy of the Bulgarian Party, which assumed that conditions for a massive national liberation struggle did not exist. It advocated a struggle to achieve the economic aims of the working class and the struggle against the Germans. including sabotage, but not against the Bulgarians. The Comintern ordered the two parties to cooperate in Macedonia.

Bulgarian policy was also influential. The clash between the two opposing concepts demobilized some party cadres and this was the main reason why the liberation uprising in Macedonia in 1941 did not break out in full force. It is important that during the war there were no "counter-units" in Macedonia. Had the Macedonians welcomed the Bulgarians as liberators, the Bulgarian occupation authority would have armed the people against us with ease. This, however, it could not do, because the arms would have been turned against it.

Asked what was new and vital in this polemic on old events, Vukmanovic answered: The highest Bulgarian political leaders state that Bulgaria has no territorial claims against its neighbors and that there is no problem with the borders. However, the existence of the Macedonian people continues to be denied. This inconsistency does not contribute to the elimination of old suspicions and reservations. Moreover, during the war, the Bulgarian party did not deny the existence of the Macedonian people. Now, however, this is being done in every case in Tsola Dragoycheva's memoirs. What guarantee would an interstate act on mutually recognized borders represent if the Bulgarian side continues to deny the Macedonian people? Anyway, Tsola Dragoycheva's memoirs are not original either.

I heard that in Bulgaria these memoirs have been translated into (?nine) languages to be distributed throughout the world, Vukmanovic said.

RILINDJA DEPLORES POOR KOSOVO EXPORT PERFORMANCE

AU281610 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 25 Feb 81 p 8

[M. Studenica article: "Our Exports Did Not Do Well"]

[Text] During this January the total value of the Kosovo economy's trade with the outside world was 1.29 billion dinars, that is, 130 million less than the previous year's corresponding month. The rate of imports was similar to that of January last year, whereas exports signalled a clear failure, compared with the previous year's corresponding month. As a proportion of index points, exports showed a fall of 23 percent (11 percent for the country as a whole).

There was a considerable unfavorable trend in Kosovo economy's trade with countries with convertible currencies, whereas the trend was rather positive in the countries that Kosovo trades with on a clearing basis. On the whole, the trend of Kosovo trade with the outside world during January was rather unfavorable. The fall of exports to the convertible currency countries is particularly sad: 50 percent less than planned.

There was also a 12 percent fall in imports. From the viewpoint of economic orientation, foreign currency was spent mostly to secure raw materials, reproduction materials and so forth.

The nonfulfillment of planned tasks in January to this great extent, particularly in the field of exports, primarily resulted from a visible passiveness of those associated labor organizations which are the carriers of Kosovo exports and which failed to unload our products in foreign markets to the extent envisaged, owing to unresolved questions pertaining to prices, the securing of raw materials for products destined for export, as well as to some other "trifles."

TRADE UNIONS FAVOR HIGHER PERSONAL INCOMES

AU281843 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 27 Feb 81

["Trade Union Federation in Favour of Increased Personal Incomes"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Feb (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Trade Union Federation President Miran Potrc today urged that the high increase in living expenses, particularly sharp at the start of the year, be compensated by an adequate increase in personal incomes.

At the session today of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Potrc stressed that price increases and economic problems which emerged at the start of the year "devaluate many results achieved so far and further deepen economic and social instability". Potrc added that higher prices and inconsistency in implementing the policy of economic stabilization are causing workers' dissatisfaction.

Workers are asking themselves, Potrc said, how is it possible that after adopting, a month ago, a resolution on the economic policy for 1981 which claims that this year must be the first stabilization year of the realization of the new middle term plan, the year in which we must reduce the rate of inflation and bring all forms of spending down to within the limits of available income, the same organs which proclaimed such policy contributed most to the increase of the rate of inflation with their decisions and measures.

Potrc warned that the policy of prices is getting beyond the social control and he proposed that decisions of the Assembly of Yugoslavia adopted at the same time with the federal budget be reexamined because they, too, have contributed to the increase of prices.

Potrc said that individual trade union organizations in enterprises "do not sufficiently express concrete problems and workers' interests" and that they are under the influence of leading structures in enterprises. Potrc said that among the major tasks is to strengthen the confidence of the working class that the trade union organization as their organization, together with the League of Communists and other socialist forces, is capable of confronting current problems and contradictions.

These questions were also discussed in an extensive interview Miran Potrc gave to today's issue of the Belgrade weekly "NIN". In his interview he explained that the trade union organization supports the increase of personal incomes because last year personal incomes in Yugoslavia were reduced by 8 percent and that the participation of earnings in the overall income of enterprises was reduced by 9.5 percent in 1976, to 8.1 percent last year. Potrc also warned that in the last ten years personal incomes in Yugoslavia were increased, for the most part at a much slower rate than the labour productivity.

Comment on Polish Unions

LD271456 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1348 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Feb (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Trade Union Federation President Miran Potrc today stated in an interview to the Belgrade weekly NIN that the Yugoslav trade unions, as well as the whole of the country, support "the sovereign rights of the leadership, people and workers of Poland to resolve alone, with no interference from outside, problems on the road to the transformation and restoration of the socialist development of their country."

"Starting with the commitment that the right of each working class is to organize itself into trade unions in accordance with its concrete interests and historical conditions, the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia (?has) understood the formation of new 'Solidarity' trade unions in Poland, as well as other trade union structures, as an expression of wishes and aspirations of the working class to organize itself in accordance with its needs and interests," he said.

Miran Potrc further added that "it is our conviction that 'Solidarity' and other trade union activities should be assessed only by Polish workers who founded the trade unions and whose orientation we respect."

CHAMBER OF ECONOMY ELECTS 1-YEAR PRESIDENT

AU271610 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Alesandar Vlajkovic report]

[Summary] According to preliminary estimates, the prices of goods and services have increased by 6 to 7 percent in February. For that reason at its session today the Assembly of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia advocated consistently implementing the new price system, examining all the price increases since 1 January and revoking all unjustified decisions on prices. The assembly elected a new eight-member Presidium of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia. Jon Srbonvan was elected as president for a 1-year term of office. Aleksandar Vlajkovic reports:

As was pointed out at the session, lasting solutions can and must be sought only through consistent implementation of the system-based orientations and through common actions. The efforts of the individual organizations to solve their problems on their own or often with the assistance of the local administrations and by increasing prices have failed to yield any results. Ilija Vakic, president of the chamber, also stressed that:

[Begin recording] We must initiate "a wide and energetic action of unmasking the advocates of this kind of behavior and decisionmaking among workers in associated labor." All those who are responsible for or support violations of social and business norms and morals must be made to suffer the consequences of their actions. "We must ensure that no one will arbitrarily shift his own problems on someone else and at the same time must also insist that, if an organization fails to participate in solving the problems of its partner, it has no right to seek social protection when the partner concerned tries to solve his problem at its expense." [end recording]

The assembly condemned all those agreements and accords that cover up unlawful price increases and the monopolistic aspirations of individual organizations under the form of self-managing relations. It noted further that the country's exports in January and February have not reached a satisfactory level.